THE

Bombay  Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,363, New Series.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52 / Single Copy for Cash...........As. 4

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H. P. GRATTAN.

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N. B.—No Pit.

To the Shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company will be held at the Company's Office, Medow Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of September next, at one o'clock p.m.

By order of the Directors,

L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1862.

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the Company, in Marine Lane, within the Fort, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of September next, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon.

1st. To receive the Directors' report and statement of accounts made up to 30th June 1862.

2nd. To elect two Directors in the room of Hon'ble Michael Hugh Scott and Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esquire, who retire by rotation.

Notice is also hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, will be held at the abovementioned office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following proposition will be submitted to the meeting.

That the Directors be authorized to make such arrangements as they may think necessary or expedient with the Government and with the present lessees of the Clare and Carnac Bunders or with either of them for obtaining for the Company a lease of the said two Bunders upon such terms as to the Directors may seem proper, and that the Directors be authorized and empowered to make and execute and to affix the common seal of the Company to any agreements or deeds which it may be necessary or expedient to be made or executed for carrying out such arrangements as aforesaid.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th August 1862.

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WHEREAS DOSSABHOY DADABHOY NADURSHA and MANOCKJEE FRAMJEE MAPLA, entered into Partnership on the 1st day of November 1856 for the purpose of carrying on the trade or business of Shopkeepers, Wine Merchants, Contractors, and Commission Agents; and whereas the said partnership business was carried on by the said Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Nadursha and Manockjee Framjee Mapla under the name of "Manockjee Framjee Mapla;" And whereas disputes lately arose between the said Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Nadursha and Manockjee Framjee Mapla, in consequence whereof the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent on the 21st day of June last, and whereas the said Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Nadursha is compelled to take proceedings on the Equity Side of the Supreme Court of Bombay against the said Manockjee Framjee Mapla, with reference to the affairs of the said partnership; Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the said late Firm of Manockjee Framjee Mapla, or having dealings therewith, are hereby warned against paying to the said Manockjee Framjee Mapla or any person on his behalf any debts or sums of money due by them to the said Firm, and persons acting contrary to this notice will do so at their own peril and risk.

Dated this 12th day of August 1862.

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HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE HABIB.

Bombay, 28th August 1862.

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No. 598 of 1862.

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J. KING,
Chief Resident Engineer, Bombay Water Works.

Bombay Water Works Office,
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Do. do. Brooches, from Rs. 18 to 200.
French Paste-diamond Brooches—Rs. 3.
Best Gold Ear-rings of the latest fashion, from Rs. 8 to 36.
French Paste-diamond do. Rs. 12.
Gentlemen's Gold Studs, from Rs. 7 to 36.
Do. Sets of Studs, Sleeve Links and Collar Stud—Rs. 40.
Do. do. Sleeve Links—Rs. 15.
Do. Tortoise-shell Links per pair—Rs. 1.
Best Gold Lockets for one, two, and four miniatures.
Gold Sleepers—Rs. 3-8 and 5.
Gold Crosses Enamelled—
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 35.
Gentlemen's Gold Alberts, do. from Rs. 35.
Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 6.
Silver Alberts, from Rs. 5-8 to 10.
Ladies' best Gold Rings, set with valuable stones and brilliants, from Rs. 25.
Gentlemen's solid Gold Rings, from Rs. 10 to 40.
Do. Gold Scarf Pins, from Rs. 15 to 36.
Do. Gilt do. do. each—Rs. 4.
Best Gold Wedding Rings.
Do. do. do. Keepers.
Do. Charms from Rs. 4 to 30.
Coral Charms, in bunches of 10, set in Gold—Rs. 5 per bunch.
Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs, from Rs. 100 to 130.
Do. do. Children's do. do. from Rs. 30 to 50.
Babies' Silver Whistles with Bells and Coral handles from Rs. 6 to 10.
Children's Presentation set of Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases, from Rs. 14 to 30.
Ladies' Silver Thimbles each—Rs. 1-8.
Ladies' Gold do. from Rs. 15 to 18.
Solid Silver Snuff Boxes, from Rs. 30 to 40.
Do. do. do. Enamelled, from Rs. 38 to 40.
Silver Tea Measures each—Rs. 2.
Do. Salt Spoons do.—Rs. 1-8.
Do. Pickle Forks do.—1-8.
Do. Butter Knives do.—Rs. 5.
Silver Chuck Muck cases, each—Rs. 8.
Ladies' Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather fitted with Silver mounted, Scissors, Thimble, Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card, and Bodkin.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers and direct Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, Established 1851.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR HAM, CHEESE, and BACON, per steamer *Indore*. Apply to Dossabhoy Byramjee, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

LOST.

A BUNDLE OF DOCUMENTS between the Fort and Khetwaddy. A handsome reward will be given to any one who will bring the Documents to "A. B.," care of this Paper.

BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL.

A CHOICE and select assortment of Alpacca Umbrellas. Impervious to rain.

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

Church Gate Street, Fort.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay, Terms—*Cash.*

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH Batch of Edinburgh OATMEAL.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Church Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE

		(Quarts)	at Rs.	26	per doz.
Do.	do.	(Pints)	„	15	„
Do.	Sauterne	(Quarts)	„	21	„
Do.	do.	(Pints)	„	12	„

Apply at No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort.
For Cash.

JUST RECEIVED.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, in good order.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Church Gate Street.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—

Nathl. Johnston & Son's Claret		No. 2	at Rs.	26 p dz.
Ditto	Pints	„ „	„	14 „
Ditto		„ No. 3	„	20 „
Ditto	Pints	„ „	„	11 „
Ditto		„ No. 4	„	16 „

LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by

W. NICOL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. Cockburn & Campbell.

PORT in Case containing.......... 3 Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Case containing......... 2 „ (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing... 1 „
WHISKEY in Case containing. 1 „

W. NICOL & Co

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing 1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing.......... 1 „ „
Do. Brandy in Case containing......... 1 „ „
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing ½ „ „

W. NICOL & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases:—

Ducemier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernozants.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Church Gate.

FOR SALE.

RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

NOTICE.

FRESH Supplies of Wine, Spirits, &c., landed in good order Ex *Gowdavery*, *Defiance* and *Vittaras*.

Superior Holland Gin.
Dunbar's Porter in Quarts and Pints.
Tennant's ditto ditto ditto.
Bass's and Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Graham's and Wardell's Superior Sherry and Port Wine, in Quarts and Pints.
Page's Sherry Wine.
Booth's Old Tom.
Swaine and Boord's Old Tom.

Terms 5 per Cent discount, for Cash only. Apply to

S. D'ESPERANCE.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications *intended for me* should be addressed in my name alone.

S. D'ESPERANCE, Agent.

24, Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal.........Amontillado...........per dozen		Rs.	28
Bronze do., White do. ......Good Dinner Wines...	„	„	24
Brown do., Yellow do.	„	„	22
MADEIRA, very old	„	„	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...... Quarts	„	„	28
Do. Do. .... Pints	„	„	15
Red Seal............................ Quarts	„	„	24
Do. Do............................ Pints	„	„	13
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margaux	„	„	34
Leoville	„	„	28
St. Julien	„	„	22
Medoc	„	„	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...A.DePaul......Quarts	„	„	40
Do. ...A.DePaul......Pints	„	„	21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts	„	„	36
Do. ... do. ......Pints	„	„	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... } per dozen		Rs.	38
MOSSELE do. do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE............	„	„	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do.	„	„	18
CURACOA	„	„	42
MARASCHINO	„	„	40
SHERRY BRANDY........................	„	„	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	„	„	
do. ......Julies Robins (30 years old)	„	„	50
Rum ....Fine old Jamaica.......	„	„	20
Gin—Old Tom.....Booth, London........	„	„	
Do...............Hollands in cases........	„	„	
WHISKEY ....Glenlivat, Crabbie ...	„	„	21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India:—

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases...Rs.	20
Do. Do. Black „ ...	25
Do. Do. Yellow „ ...	29
Amontillado, Red ...	32
Port Black ...	28
Do. Pints „ ...	15
Claret Blue ...	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow ...	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal ...	35
Champagne, Sparkling ...	36
Do. do. 1st quality ...	42
Sauterne ...	30
Moselle ...	30
Do. Sparkling ...	36
Rhenish ...	20
Pale Brandy ...	30
Do. Do. very fine ...	36
Gin, Old Tom ...	18
Geneva ... ...15 Flasks	23
Cherry Brandy, finest ...	36
Do. do. „ Pints ...	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

THE DELHI RAILWAY.

EXTENSION OF PUNJAUB RAILWAY FROM UMRITSUR TO DELHI).
280 Miles in Length.

Guaranteed 5 per Cent. per Annum, by the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the same terms and conditions as those granted for the Punjaub Railway.

Capital at present sanctioned, £2,500,000, in 125,000 Shares of £20, or Rs. 218-2-11 each.

Deposit, 10s. or Rs. 5-7-3 per Share, and a Call of 30s. or Rs. 16-5-10 per Share payable in India on the 18th Nov. No further Call will be made during the current year.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman: W. P. Andrew, Esq.
(Late Honourable East India Company's Service.)
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Solicitors: Messrs. Thomas and Hollams.
Acting Secretary: William Peters, Esq.

IN INDIA.

Chief Agent: B. W. Stevens, Esq.
Bankers: The Agra & United Service Bank.
Chief Engineer: Joseph Harrison, Esq.

THE Delhi Railway about 280 miles in length, will form the connecting link between Umritsur, the upper terminus of the Punjab Railway, and Delhi, the northern terminus of the East Indian Railway, and complete that great chain of steam communication which will connect the opposite sides of the Peninsula, having Calcutta for its eastern, and Kurrachee for its western or European port.

The importance of the early completion of such a line is apparent, whether on political or commercial considerations.

The attention of the Government of India having been directed to the necessity which existed for placing Lahore and Umritsur in railway communication with Delhi, the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the recommendation of the Governor-General of India, offered to the Directors of the Scinde and Punjab Railways, the construction of the work, with five per cent. interest guaranteed on the requisite capital, on the same terms and conditions as those heretofore granted to the Scinde Railway Company.

This offer the Board at once accepted; it being evidently for the interest of the Proprietors of the other associated enterprises of this Company, that the construction and working of this important line should be entrusted to one and the same agency, although the capital would be entirely distinct and separate.

The route of the proposed Railway has been surveyed; plans and sections prepared, and the other preliminary arrangements made. With the exception of the bridges, there will be no works of any magnitude. The cost, including rolling-stock, is estimated under £11,000 per mile; the average height of embankment for the whole of the Railway is only four feet; ballast is easily procurable along the line.

The Railway will traverse a fertile, level and populous country, with a large existing traffic, a great portion of which, there is reason to believe, will be carried by the combined undertakings of this Company to Kurrachee.

The trade of Umritsur—the northern terminus—has been officially valued at £3,500,000 per annum. It is the chief emporium for the commerce of the Cis-Sutlej States, and of the region eastward to Kote Kangra; for the horses, fruits, and woollens of Cabul and Bokhara, and the shawls and other produce of Cashmere, Yarkand, and the country towards north-east. It contains a population of 120,000 souls, and is the religious capital of the lately dominant race. For these reasons the influx of travellers, traders, and visitors, is great and continuous.

Delhi, the southern terminus, on the western bank of the Jumna and on the Grand Trunk road, occupying a commanding political and strategic site, must, with Railway communication, become the principal central entrepot in Hindoostan, similar to Umritsur in the Punjab, though on a vastly extended scale.

Although Delhi had not recovered from the effects of the mutiny, its trade in 1860 amounted in value to £4,000,000.

Through the good offices of Mr. McLeod, the Financial Commissioner of the Punjaub, statistics of the existing traffic between Umritsur and Delhi, have been collected and placed at the disposal of the Board. From these returns it is estimated that 621,582 passengers annually pass through the Jullunder Doab, towards Umritsur or Delhi; 27,348 being on horseback or in carriages, irrespective of troops and travellers journeying short distances.

The total amount of the tonnage of merchandise conveyed is not given, but the cost of the carriage of goods between Umritsur and Delhi exceeds £800,000 per annum.

The following tabular statement shows the extent of the movement of travellers and commodities passing the central district of Umballah.

	Carriages.	Carts.	Horses, Ponies, Mules and Asses.	Camels.	Buffaloes, and other Cattle.	Elephants.
Abstract Statement of Traffic on the Grand Trunk Road in the Umballa District in both directions, from 6th January to 21st February 1861	2,614	15,778	7,411	10,214	2,298	102

Besides the traffic existing on the Grand Trunk Road, that of others nearly parallel to it will be drawn to the Railway; and the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi is of opinion, that the Central Asian traffic from the Bolan Pass to Delhi, *via* Bhawulpoor and Sirsa, will, from the expense and difficulty of that route, be diverted to the Punjaub Railway at Mooltan, and proceed, *via* Lahore and Umritsur, to Delhi, and other southern markets.

As to the probable direction of the traffic of Upper India and Central Asia, the Punjaub Government remarked, in their first Report on Railways that:—"A glance at the accompanying rough sketch map will show that Northern India has two natural divisions,—first, the provinces of the Ganges and its tributaries; second, the provinces of the Indus and its tributaries. In the first or easterly division, the stream of trade and wealth must ever flow down the valley of the Ganges to the natural outlet of Calcutta. In the second or westerly divisions, if the power of art and science be brought to the aid of nature the commerce would follow the directions of the Punjaub rivers to the Indus, then down the valley of the Indus towards the rising port of Kurrachee which is destined to be to the North-west of India, what Calcutta is to the North-east. A line drawn north to south, somewhere near Agra and Delhi, will form the probable boundary of the two natural subdivisions. And if the same facilities were created westward, which exist eastward, then all the commerce west of the line would follow the Indus to Kurrachee, in the same manner the commerce on the east follows the Ganges to Calcutta. At present, however, the major part of the commerce of the extreme north-west travels eastward, merely from the want of a more direct route. But if the great route of the Indus were to be thoroughly opened, this commerce would go straight to Kurrachee. To this port there would then come the products from North-western India and from the Central Asian countries beyond that frontier; and in exchange for these the products of European countries. In this same direction there would also arrive the vast quantities of Government stores and material for the military and public establishments in that quarter, and a large number of European travellers would frequent this line (in preference to the eastern route), on account of its comparative shortness and proximity to overland passage to Europe."

There is, within the borders of the Punjaub, an area of nearly 200,000 square miles, with a population of 22,000,000, subject to our rule or influence, nearly equalling in numbers the inhabitants of Great Britain.

No recent census of the population has been made, but the annexation of the Delhi territory and other changes have led to a revision of the returns made in 1855-56 with the following results in the divisions to be traversed by the Delhi Railway:—viz., in the Umritsur Division, 446 per square mile; in the Trans-Sutlej, 334; in the Cis-Sutlej, 341; and in the Delhi Territory, 327 per square mile.

In the five years since 1855-56 the revenue has increased by one million sterling.

The Report on the Administration of the Punjab for the official year ending 30th April, 1861, contains most valuable remarks on the trade with Central Asia, and on the growth of cotton, tea, and other products. Of cotton 44,399,720 lbs. are grown and 13,773,950 lbs. exported to neighbouring countries, not 4,100,000 lbs. reaching the sea, on account of the expense of transport. The local price is about ¼d. a pound. The Government Tea plantations produced 26,532 lbs., and distributed 103,156 lbs. of seed among 22 Europeans and 375 Natives.

The Punjaub was the granary which fed the starving millions during the recent famine, and is the great bulwark of British India, behind which all other provinces repose in safety, so long as it is impregnable.

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Agent at Lahore in the following form:—

FORM OF ACCEPTANCE OF SHARES.
To the Agent of the Punjaub Railway.

Sir,

Having paid to the Lahore Branch of the Agra & U. S. Bank, the sum of [blank] I request that you will allot me [blank] Shares of £20, or Rs. 218-2-11 each in the Capital of the Delhi Railway, and I hereby engage to accept the same, pursuant to the Resolution of Proprietors passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 22nd April, 1862, and to pay a Call of £1-10s. or Rs. 16-5-10 on the 18th of November 1862, and all other Calls thereon, as and when required by the Agent, subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Company.

Name in full ____________
Occupation ____________
Address ____________
Date ____________

European Pensioners' and Widows' Home Tardeo.

SUPPORTED by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library) will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Captain J. T. Annesley, Treasurer.
Captain—Turner, Secretary.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720, for Insuring

BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, AND VESSELS IN PORT,

From Loss or Damage by Fire.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

C. STEPHENS & SONS

TAKE this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.

Terms of Commission—5 per cent.

Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS'
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge, Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

Per Overland Mail.

PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN STILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wace, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 a.m., Tiffin at half-past 1 p.m., and Dinner at half-past 7 p.m.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

GAS APPARATUS for private use, Factories, Towns & Cities.

STEAM ENGINES, Boilers and Castings.

MR. BOWER, of ST. NEOTS, ENGLAND, Is the Manufacturer of Gas Apparatus of all dimensions. He has in stock the plant for all sizes from 20 up to 2000 lights, and he will deliver an order within one month from receipt of it. Testimonials and references to a selected list of 100 out of a great number of Gas Works erected by him in England and various parts of Europe, together with calculations of the cost of gas—specifications—price lists and other particulars, will be forwarded on application either at the office of this paper or to the advertiser.

With coal at 50s. per ton, gas may be manufactured where 50 lights are required, burning for eight, or 100 for four hours, per day, at 8s. per 1000 cubic feet;—the price of this apparatus is £135. With 500 lights burning eight, or 1000 burning for four, hours per day, at 5s. 6d. per 1000 cubic feet.—the price of this apparatus is £640. Delivery—free in London inclusive of packing and cases. These estimates of cost of gas allow for wear and tear—five per cent. for capital and three per cent. for renewing plant when worn out. The pipe with fittings for factory use may be taken to cost an average of £1. per light, f.o.b. in London.

Although coal is the best material for gas-making yet it may be made from cotton or other seed—peat—bark—wood—oil—in fact, any thing that will burn with a flame.

Mr. Bower supplies cast iron pipe,—lamp columns and brackets,—wrought and composition tube,—meters,—and gas fittings in general.

In ordering it will be well to give a plan to scale, of the factory or house, showing the positions assigned for the gas works and of the lights. It is also necessary to state the longest time the lights will be burning per night.

Instructions for fixing and plans, &c., forwarded with the bills of lading.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates prepared for the Lighting of Towns and Cities.

Mr. Bower manufactures Steam Engines—vertical and horizontal—fixed and portable, and executes Mechanical Engineering work in general,—equal to any house both as regards price and workmanship. Boilers—Cornish and tubular—of the best plate and proved to a high pressure. Tanks, Girders, and other wrought iron work. Castings of all kinds from drawings, and at moderate prices.

Terms.—Credit up to four months by the acceptance of a first-class house in England, or 2½ per cent. discount for cash, against bill of lading, on presentation to a London Banker.

GEO. BOWER, Engineer and Contractor, St. Neots, Hunts, England.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 29th August 1862.

EXCHANGE.

Business for China Mail has been done at 223 per 100 dlrs.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 00/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 11/16d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 07/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	100¼.
Madras	30 days' sight	100. $100.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 223 to 224 per

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent	32 with divd.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	72 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	99 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	105 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	5¼ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	46 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	11 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.2.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 10 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,875 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	6,030	200 p. sh.	Rs. 3,700 do. [only.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 125 per sh.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	4,000 do.	Par.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh	Rs. 450 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	......	Rs. 225 Dis
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	......	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	......	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ....Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36 .... }
" Loan 1842-43 .... } 94¼
" Loan 1854-55 .... }
New Five Per Cent. Loan .... 104¾ to 105
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan .... 112¼ to 112½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each .... Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes .... Nominal.
Spanish Dollars .... Rs. 249 Nominal
Carolus .... " 290 do.
Mexican Dollars .... " 222 do.
German Crowns .... " 213 do.
Five Franc Pieces .... " 205
Bar Silver .... " 106¾
Gold Leaf .... " 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
" (Seeds) ....£1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready...... Nominal.
" (Seeds) .... "
To Hull .... }
To China .... } No offers.
To Clyde .... }
To Calcutta ....Rs. 9 to 10 per ton.

PRICES CURRENT (AUGUST 26TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba: Per candy.
New Broach, ready .... Rs. 372 to 375
New Surat .... " 372 to 375
New Dhollera, and Bhownugger .... " 388 to 390
New Oomravuttee .... " 372 to 375
New Compta .... " 372 to 375
New Dharwar Sawginned .... " 490 to 495
New Bassee, and Nuggur .... " 360 to 365
New Veraval .... " 350 to 355
Khandeish .... " 350 to 355
New Poratosee .... " 350 to 355
New Accote .... " 380 to 385
New Mangalore .... " 350 to 355
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,590.
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 7-2 to 7-4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat...... " 8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)......... " 37 to 38 nominal.
" 38 to 39 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ... " 27 to 28

OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the week ending Tuesday, 26th August 1862.

Years.	Passes Granted: Up to 8th Aug. 1862.	Passes Granted: From 9th to 16th Aug. 1862.	Passes Granted: Total.	Imported into Bombay: Up to 19th Aug. 1862.	Imported into Bombay: From 20th to 26th Aug. 1862.	Imported into Bombay: Lost on the Road.	Imported into Bombay: Total Imported.	Exported by Sea: Up to 19th Aug. 1862.	Exported by Sea: From 20th to 26th Aug. 1862.	Exported by Sea: Total.	Balance.
At Indore. For 1860-61 ... Chests.	...	...	*40,763	...	...	79	*40,628	40,324½	20	40,344½	279½
1861-62 ... "	23,716	923	24,639	21,909½	657	74	22,566½	18,638½	951½	19,590	2,976½
At Ahmedabad. For 1860-61 ... Chests.	...	...	*4,108	...	...	...	*4,103½	4,093½	...	4,010½	139
1861-62 ... "	42	...	42	42	...	181	42	16	7	16	26

* During the whole Season.

Detail of Exports from 20th to 26th Aug. 1862.

Of the Season 1860-61. Chests.
Per Steamer "Emeu" 20
Of the Season 1861-62.
Per Pattimar "Moldoon" 4½
Per Steamer "Emeu" 947
Total...... 971½

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

Bombay Custom House, 27th August 1862.

(Errors excepted)
C. J. DAVIES,
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.

SAMUEL SMITH'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, 1st *August* 1862.

THE past month has been one of much vacillation and repeated changes of feeling in our market, but the general result has been a further large advance in the value of American and long-stapled Cotton, while that of East India is substantially unchanged.

My last report left the market in a paroxysm of excitement, with a daily business doing of 20,000 to 30,000 bales, upon a stock of 200,000 bales. The quotation for Middling Orleans was 16½d., and for Fair Dhollerah and Oomrawuttee 13½d. per lb. In the next day or two prices were advanced to 17d. for Orleans, and 14d. for Dhollerah and Oomrawuttee, and here the current of speculation ceased to run on Surat Cotton, and the feeling sprang up that the price of that description had been forced much above its relative value. At no previous period in the history of the trade had it approximated so closely to American, and it is pretty safe to hazard the prediction that it will be years again before this comparison of prices will be witnessed. About this time news reached us from Bombay of the enormous export of 150,000 bales in a fortnight. This quantity was far in excess of what was expected, and though it was soon after explained to arise from the hurried clearance of all available Cotton in port before the monsoon, it sufficed to damp the market for Surat Cotton considerably. Spinners also became very anxious sellers, and a large part of their previous purchases were returned from the interior and placed on the market, so that Surats in the first ten days of the month receded ½d to 1d from the highest point, both on the spot and "to arrive" American Cotton, however continued strong, chiefly supported by an active export demand for Havre, where prices kept 1d to 2d ahead of Liverpool, and Middling Orleans was pushed to 17¾d.

At this date intimations began to reach us of desperate fighting before Richmond, but for some time the news was involved in such dense obscurity that it was impossible to ascertain the truth. At last however, it became apparent that the Federals had met with a great disaster; after seven days of furious combat and fearful slaughter on both sides, M'Clellan's army had been forced to retire from its position before the city and seek the shelter of the gunboats on the banks of the James River. This news gave fresh strength to the market, for up to this date Federal victories had kept prices in check, owing to the impression that they made the supply of Cotton in South more accessible, while reverses to the Northern arms were supposed to retard its delivery. An active demand in consequence sprang up, which carried Middling Orleans to 18d (the first time reached since 1825) and Surats nearly to their highest level. But the tide of public opinion again suddenly changed, and quite a different interpretation was put upon the new aspect of the war. The situation of the Federals was described by the press as so exceedingly gloomy, that an impression gained ground that the North would soon be obliged to desist from the conflict. In *the Times* repeated articles appeared insisting on the exhaustion of the North, and its inability to continue the war; it was alleged that the Government would find it quite impossible to raise fresh levies of men, and that Lincoln's call for 300,000 more volunteers would remain a dead letter. Its financial embarrassment was also pressed on the public attention. Gold had risen almost at a single bound from 6 to 13 per cent. premium, and it was urged that the absolute want of money would compel a settlement, however distasteful to the pride of the North. In addition to this a variety of false rumours were circulated about the surrender of M'Clellan's army or the necessity it was alleged to be under of capitulating, and the consequence was that a feeling of much uneasiness was created among holders of Cotton, especially of Surats, and for several days the business fell to 3000 or 4000 bales; the trade withdrew almost entirely, and Surats rapidly declined, till sales were made at 12¼d for Fair Dhollera and Oomrawuttee on the spot, and 12d for May shipment of the same qualities "to arrive." In American and long-stapled Cotton there was comparative firmness, and a few sales were made at 17¼d to 17½d for Middling Orleans.

In the last week, however, the market has entirely recovered its tone; later advices from America quite disprove the theories put forward by some leading organs of the English press; all the evidence afforded is opposed to their assumption that the North must soon give in, and the former conviction has revived, both here and at Manchester, that a solution of the American difficulty is still far distant. The trade have resumed their purchases more freely than was expected, and for several days the business has ranged from 700 to 10,000 bales, at daily hardening prices, bringing Middling Orleans up to 18½d., being 2d., per lb. over my last quotation, and Fair Dhollerah to its former figure of 13½d. per lb.

In Manchester during the past month rather more strength has been shown than was expected, and a moderate amount of business has been done for India and Continent, still the trade is ruinously bad, and the marvel is that any spinner or manufacturer can afford to work at all on such terms. In many cases cloth is now selling at a lower price per lb. than the yarn it is made from, and at the same price as the cotton. The present value of India shirtings—the standard quality of the market—is but little over 18d. per lb., and the same description was readily saleable in 1860 at 14d. to 15d. per lb. Middling Orleans was then ruling at 6¼d., so that while Cotton has advanced 12d., cloth has only risen 4d. per lb!! Of course this disparity is in some measure accounted for by the deterioration of the cloth from the use of Surat Cotton, still the loss accruing to the mill-owner is intolerably heavy. The natural consequence is that consumption has been greatly cut down during the last month, more mills have been closed than in any similar period since the crisis commenced, and I reduce my estimate of the consumption of the kingdom to 20,000 bales per week, which, allowing for the smaller weight of East India bales, makes the actual quantity of Cotton using scarcely above one-third of the full quota. It is likely that the consumption has now reached the minimum, for our supply till the end of the year can easily support it at this rate, nor is it likely to be reduced lower even if the American supply is permanently withheld.

The weather during the past month has been very wet and unfavourable to the cereal crops, and considerable uneasiness is felt about the harvest; still it is thought there is room for retrieving whatever damage has been done, if the weather is propitious during this and the next month. In the money market the glut of capital increases, and the Bank rate was lowered last week to two per cent—a point touched only once before in 1852-3.

Since my last issue the aspect of the American question has altered very materially, and it is important to inquire in what way it affects the prospects of the Cotton trade. The great tide of Federal invasion has been fairly stemmed in the South, and the position of the contending parties has entirely altered. At all points the North betrays symptoms of weakness and inability to hold the footing she has gained. Her prodigious exertions for the last twelve months have failed to break the strength of the South, and it is evident that she must make another gigantic effort to assure victory to her troops in the next winter campaign. The difficulties of her situation are so enormous, that many are sanguine of an early settlement of the quarrel, by her acknowledgment of Southern independence; but the writer can hardly assent to this opinion. No symptom has yet been shown by any section of the Northern public, of willingness to surrender the South; their late reverses have greatly discouraged them, but seem only to have impelled public opinion to the adoption of more extreme measures. The Confiscation bill which has just passed at Washington, appears to shut the door conclusively on a policy of conciliation—it provides for the forfeiture of all the property of those who continue in arms against the State sixty days after date of proclamation and the emancipation of their slaves—a measure, it need hardly be added, equivalent to a decree of universal emancipation. The Federal generals are also empowered to make use of negroes for any military service, and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the North, having failed by ordinary methods of warfare, is resolved to use to the utmost the weapon of slavery against the South.

It is evident that the prosecution of this policy must add intense bitterness to the struggle; it would utterly convulse society in the "border States," and draw the North into such relations towards the negro race, that it is scarcely possible to see how friendly relations could be restored with the exasperated whites in the South. It is true that men and money are both wanting, but the former may be obtained by conscription if other means fail, and the example of the South proves that mere financial embarrassment will not stop the war if the people are determined to carry it on. There still remains time, however, to pause and reflect during the latsitude and inaction of the summer campaign, and a revulsion in public feeling may occur; but if the negro element is once fairly drawn into the struggle it is impossible for human foresight to determine the issue. The next few months may decide whether the war is to end this winter or last for years.

Meanwhile the chance of foreign intervention continues remote, and though it is possible the recognition of the South may be resolved on, there is very little probability of armed intervention. The conviction is now general that such interference would be neither just nor expedient, and would fail to accomplish its object. It is possible, however, that the feeling of Europe may change if there was imminent danger of servile war, though even in that case it is difficult to see how intervention could avert it. The future of America politics is now a tangled maze, which baffles all attempts to unravel it.

Import of Cotton into Liverpool to 1st August.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862...	30,000	383,000	206,000	619,000
1861...	1,750,000	406,000	144,000	2,300,000

Decrease of Import this year 1,690,000

Export of Cotton from Liverpool and Outports to 1st Aug.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862...	70,000	168,000	17,000	255,000
1861...	172,000	191,000	4,000	367,000

Decrease of Export this year.........112,000

Stock of Cotton in Liverpool 1st Aug.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862...	37,000	72,000	52,000	161,000
1861...	736,000	213,000	71,000	1,020,000

Decrease of Stock this year......... 859,000

Import into Havre. Deliveries from Havre. Stock in Havre.

24th July	1862......	......		49,000
" "	1861......	......		273,000

Deliveries for Consumption from Liverpool to 1st Aug.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862...	263,000	448,000	175,000	826,000
1861.	1,233,000	123,000	112,000	1,168,000

Decrease of Delivery this year...... 642,000

Average weekly delivery for Consumption from Liverpool to 1st Aug.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862...	6,700	14,900	6,000	27,600
1861...	39,700	4,000	3,600	47,300

Decrease of Weekly delivery this year...... 19,700

Estimated Real Consumption of Great Britain at this date.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862...	2,500	13,000	4,500	20,000
1861...	39,000	6,000	3,500	48,500

Cotton afloat for Liverpool 1st Aug.

American.		East India.	
1862	Nil	1862	332,000
1861	3,000	1861	273,000

Quotations for Cotton, 1st Aug.

1862.

	Ordinary.	Middling.	Fair.
Orleans, American	17¼	18¼	19¼
Mobile, American	17	18⅛	19
Uplands, American......	17	18¼	18¾
Ginned Dharwar, Surat.	...	...	16
Broach, Surat	...	...	14¼
Dhollerah, Surat	...	...	13¼
Oomrawuttee, Surat ...	...	...	13⅝
Compta, Surat	...	...	13
Pernam............	...	...	18
Egyptian	...	...	18¼

1861.

	Ordinary.	Middling.	Fair.
Orleans, American......	7½	8¼	9¼
Mobile, American	7½	8 5/16	8¾
Uplands, American ..	7½	8¼	8¾
Ginned Dharwar, Surat.	...	...	7¼
Broach, Surat	...	...	6¼
Dhollera, Surat	...	...	6
Oomrawuttee, Surat ...	...	...	6
Comptah, Surat	...	...	5¼
Pernam	...	...	9¼
Egyptian	...	...	9¼

SAMUEL SMITH,
Cotton Broker.

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.	
Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.........10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays....................10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.............................. LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and posit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight............ 1s. 11¾d.
" 3 months' sight............ 1s. 11⅞d.
" 2 months' sight............ 1s. 11⅞d.
" 1 month's sight............ 1s. 11¾d.
On demand .... }
On Scotland .... } 1s. 11⅞d.
On Ireland .... }
Circular Notes............ 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 1s. 11¾d. "
3 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d. "
2 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d. "
1 Do. .... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand (Head Office) ...... at 1s. 11⅞d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

May 2nd, 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 3 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. "
" 2 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. "
" 1 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand ...... 1s. 11⅞d. "
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. "
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight............ } 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts.. 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 3 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
" 2 do. .... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
" 1 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
on demand ......}
On Scotland do. ......} 1s. 11⅞d. do.
On Ireland do. ......}
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ...... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11⅞d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.. 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business........................ 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Aug. 28	Dadloy	Nacoda	Juddah 13 Aug.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	TO
Aug. 28	Childwickbury	......Faithfull......	Liverpool.
	Zouave	......Griffith	Liverpool.
	Manchester (s)	......McDonald ...	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per brig *Dadloy*, from Juddah.—72 returned Pilgrims and 4 Children.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—several natives.

Port Clearances.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Forest Right*, Thomson, bound to Liverpool.
Brig *Champion*, Newman, bound to Kurrachee.
Ship *Contest*, Jennings, bound to Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 28TH AUGUST 1862.

For London.

Defiance.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.; 8 cases Wearing Apparel, Lawrence and Co.; 134 packages Coffee, 268¼ cwt., Fernandez.

For Liverpool.

Thomas Mitchell.—20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Govind Hurry.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
*204 Assyria, (paddle), ...
*946 Auckland, (paddle), ... Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ... ... Bombay.
*420 Clive, 14 (sloop), ... Advertised for sale.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sadley... Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Selb) ... River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope ... Aden.
1926 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt... ... Bombay.
205 Cursetjee, (flat) ... ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley ... ... Bombay.
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Belen... Bombay.
274 Ethersey, (flat).... ... ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ... Surveying Bombay Harbour.

495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ... Bombay.
*1450 Feroz, 13 (paddle), Sconce...... ... Bombay.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda... Bombay.
90 Georgiana, 2 (tender) ... ... Persian Gulf.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... ... Kurrachee en route to Bombay.

200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), ... Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle),... ... ... River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), Searle...... ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier ... Bengal Public Works' Department.

335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Bombay.
610 Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 brigantine), ... Bombay.
*705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), ... Advertise for sale.
1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams ... ... Aden.
* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.
955 Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. Aug. 12)
FOR COCHIN AND LONDON.
413 Euphrates, Cowen. (c. l. Aug. 22)
FOR LIVERPOOL.
668 Coluta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. (c. l. August 2)
1120 Contest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. July 18)
1325 Euroclydon, Wright—Martin, Young & Co. (c. 18 Aug.)
875 Egeria, Storey—John Clover Co. (c. l. Aug. 7.)
1154 Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co. (c. l. July 16)
1218 Hurrey Puddemsey—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Aug. 8)
1904 Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 12)
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 22)
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Aug. 15)
1001 Norah Græme, Bake—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 28)
1233 Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.
1569 Oriental, Hill—Cursetjee Jemsetjee & Co. (c. l. July 29)
1435 Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co (c. l. July 23)
578 Thomas Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. , Aug. 7)
632 Veritas, Curry—E. Latham & Co.
FOR HAVRE.
553 Daylight, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 30)
FOR MANILLA.
810 Shaftesbury, Bennison—J. Tanner & Co.
FOR AKYAB.
716 Nile, Young—W. and A. Graham & Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
696 Coleroon, Hale—Remington & Co.
854 Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. July 16)
419 Nanking, (s) Gibson—David Sassoon & Co. (c. l. Aug. 27)
FOR SINGAPORE.
387 Godavery, Perrand—S. Tyabjee & Co. (c. l. Aug. 26)
FOR CHINA.
965 Arratoon Apcar (s) H. De Smidh—David Sassoon & Co.
907 Emeu, (s) Reynoldson—P. and O. Co.'s. (c. l. Aug. 22)
FOR CALCUTTA.
293 Bartle Frere, Nacoda.—Hajee Esmail Sidick (c. l. Aug. 27)
524 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan. (c. l. Aug. 4)
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)
FOR ARABIAN GULF.
502 Chatham, Thurtell.—D. H. Cama & Co.
FOR KURRACHEE AND CALCUTTA.
435 Alice Maud, Gibbs—S. Tyebjee & Co.
FOR KURRACHEE.
209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen. (c. l. July 18)
450 Coringa (s), Calder—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Aug. 15)
FOR COLOMBO.
155 Keerata Roodeen—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan. (c. l. Aug. 4)
FOR BATAVIA.
559 Bussorah Merchant, Richards—H. J. S. Deena.
FOR MAULMAIN.
783 Victoria, Sanderson, John Clover & Co.
NOT FIXED.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
290 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff.
97 Amanathool, Reyman, L. D. Padua—H. A. L. Cadoo.
1060 Beeston Castle, Corney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
501 Bombay Merchant, Gwyer—Heerjee Arut.
1006 Caduceus, Holt—W. Nicol & Co.
457 City of Poona, Nacoda,
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhowanggar.
1360 Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
270 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (laid up)
Epaminondas, Heasley.
445 Fazel Currim, Nacoda.
492 Freya, Major—A. H. Huschke & Co.
834 Forest Queen, Balch—Wallace & Co.
310 Fettay Sultan, Nacoda—H. E. Josub.
1069 Glen Isla, Poyntz.—H. M. Sidik.
1328 Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1351 Herefordshire, Escott—Ewart Latham & Co.
657 Indore (s) Jarman ......C. M. S. N. Co.
1306 Inkerman, Grant—Coupland & Co.
1000 Iskunersha.
865 Lady Havelock, O'Neill—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
499 Nadershah, Nacoda—Gopaldass Mowjee.
444 Nemesis, Allan—W. Nicol & Co.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
391 Nurbudda—Cursondass Vurzdass.
1008 Peerless, Myor.—Ewart Latham & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1131 Sir Edward Perry, Jaukins.
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—B. & A. Hormusjee.
600 Star, Thomas—E. Reynell & Co.
543 Surge, Webb.—Abdul Hajee Alarukia.
847 Talbot, Spencer—Grey & Co.
425 Tilly (s), Beyts—B. S. N. Company.
1700 The Duke, Hawkins, J. Tanner & Co.
407 Vaillant Basque, Le Mert—Volkart Brothers. (put in leaky)
1131 War Cloud, MacKay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.
1200 Ganges, (s), H. Wilkinson.
1119 Orissa, (s) A. Parish.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)
965 Salsette (s), Dundas.
1046 Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. June 5)
1220 Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 10)
460 Scindian, (s), Mason—B. S. N. & Co.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—August 21, Ship *William and Jane*, J. Shields, from Massulipatam, 6th August.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 28.
Edgeworth, Captain, to join, from England.
Chapple, Lieut. E., 95th Foot, on leave, from Poona.
Ducat, Lieut. C. H., 109th Foot, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 28.
Bannerman, Captain, 3rd Regt. N. I., to rejoin, to Tanna.
Stevens, Lieut. 21st Regt. N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Edgeworth, Captain, to join, to Poona.
Chapple, Lieut. E., 95th Foot, from leave, to Poona.
Malcomson, Lieut., 95th Regt., from duty, to Poona.
O'Grady, Ensign, 44th Regt., to join, to Belgaum.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Thursday, 28th August 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. Assistant Surgeon Davies, has been granted leave of absence from 27th August to 25th September 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st August 1862.

No 478.—The appointments of the undermentioned Officers to the Staff Corps by General Orders Nos. 500, 571, and 573, dated respectively the 25th September and 23rd October last, are cancelled:—

Captain H. P. Close.
Captain F. G. Stuart.
Lieut. J. W. Watson.
Lieut. A. G. Mayne.

Bombay Castle, 23rd August 1862.

No. 480.—Lieut. C. F. Boulton, of the Staff Corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs, under the New Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 25th August 1862.

No. 481.—The undermentioned Medical Subordinates, at present attached to the Indian Navy, are relieved from duty in that branch of the Service, and transferred to the Military Department:—

Assistant Apothecaries J. Edmunds (No. 236), M. St. Francis (No. 337), P. Clancey (No. 346), G. Tilley (No. 352), and 2nd Hospital Assistant Shaik Dadoo (No. 511).

No. 482.—In supersession of G. G. O. No. 354, dated 29th May 1862, and No. 411 dated 7th July, the following Officers are appointed on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor, from the dates specified opposite their names, until further orders:—

Captain E. Grant, H. M.'s 3rd Bombay N. I., as Military Secretary, from the 29th April last.

Captain T. Leith, H. M.'s Staff Corps, as Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary, from the 1st May.

Lieut. T. H. Ouchterlony, Artillery, as Aide-de-Camp, from the 2nd July.

Bombay Castle, 26th August 1862.

No. 484—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 1st August 1862, No. 750 is republished:—

"His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to Officers on leave the Rule which permits Officers of one Presidency, when absent on duty to draw their Pay and Allowances from the Pay Authorities of any other Presidency at which they may be residing, and to lay down the following Rules for future guidance:—

Officers of one Presidency may draw advances on account of their Pay and Allowances which have become due from Paymasters at any other Presidency at which they may be residing, whether on duty, or on leave on Medical Certificate or Private Affairs.

Officers so situated must furnish, with their Bills, a last Pay Certificate from their own Presidencies, showing specifically the sums to be deducted and the amount to which entitled, and also indicate the General Order or other Authority under which they are absent.

These Rules are also applicable to cases of officers embarking for Europe from any other than their own Presidencies, and who may be entitled, under the Furlough Regulations, to advances of Pay and Allowances.

In cases of Staff Officers so situated their last Pay Certificates are to specify clearly the amount of half Staff salary to which they may be entitled during their leave.

In cases of emergency, when last Pay Certificates cannot be produced, advances on account of unadjusted arrears of pay may be made on good Security for the amount being furnished.

Bills for any admissible passage money are to be supported by a sufficient Guarantee from the Agents of the Ship or other parties that half the passage money will be refunded in the event of the Officer dying after engagement of his passage or before the Vessel puts to sea.

Pay Masters making advances under these Rules are invariably to record the same on the back of the Pay Certificate and will make the necessary communication to the Paymaster of the other Presidency concerned with the least possible delay, and if Security be taken, it is also to be noted on the Pay Certificate.

If proof be forthcoming that an Officer has already furnished Security at his own Presidency for any demands on the part of Government which may arise, fresh Security is not to be required by Pay-Masters of any other Presidencies.

All over-drawings or short charges will always be adjusted by the Pay Authorities of the Presidency to which the Drawing Officers may belong.

All other orders on this subject at the three Presidencies are hereby superseded.

Bombay Castle, 27th August 1862.

No. 484.—Dr. M. Stovell, is confirmed in the rank of Inspector General of Hospitals from the 6th of April last, vice Rooke, retired.

Dr T. Mackenzie, C. B., is confirmed in the rank of Inspector General of Hospitals from the 4th of June last, vice Scott, retired.

No 486.—Consequent on Major Gray's return to Departmental duty, Acting Assistant Commissary General Capt. F. P. Mignon and Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Lieut. R. T. Clarke, will revert to their substantive grades of Deputy Assistant and Sub-Assistant respectively.

Captains E. L'Estrange and G. S. Mignon will continue to act as Deputy Assistants Commissary General, vice Lieut. C. F. Keays and Capt. C. Collier on sick leave to Europe.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 27th Aug. 1862.

Captain H. S. Osborne, Invalid Establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his pay at Poona.

The undermentioned men of the unattached List employed in the Metereological Department are promoted to the rank of Serjeant.—

Lance Corporal Opey.
Private James Daly.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers and men are admitted to the Gratuity and Medal for long service and good conduct, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 953, dated 12th December 1855:—

Late 1st European Regt. now 105th.—Corporal J. O. Donnell £5 for the half year ending 30th June 1862.

Royal Bombay Fusiliers.—Private Robert Gillon, £5 for the half year ending 31st December 1862.

Late 2nd European Regt. L. I. now 106th Foot.—Quarter Master Serjeant D. Gavin, £10 for the half year ending 31st December 1861.

Color Serjeant A. Wibb, £10, Private W. Salton, £5, Late 3rd European Regiment now 109th Foot Color Serjeant W. Lindsay, £10 for the half year ending 30th June 1862.

Although it is understood from the Commissary General that the practice alluded to in the subjoined General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, dated Simla the 29th July 1862, has never prevailed in this Presidency the Commander-in-Chief considers it desirable to publish the order to the Bombay Army for general information and guidance.

Under instructions from Government the Commander-in-Chief announces for information and guidance that the issue of Malt Liquor from Regimental canteens to Commissioned Officers is wholly unauthorized and in future its issue will be restricted to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, for whose benefit alone it is procured and supplied at heavy expense to the State.

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer returned to duty without prejudice to their rank by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 26th instant:—

Colonel R. R. Younghusband and C. B. Conductor E. Whilmore.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:

2nd Regt. Light Cavalry.—Lieut. W. Peat from 10th September 1862, to 8th November 1862, on urgent private affairs.

NAVAL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th August 1862.

No. 135.—The undermentioned Medical Subordinates, at present attached to the Indian Navy, are relieved from duty in that branch of the Service, and transferred to the Military Department:—

Assistant Apothecaries J. Edmunds (No. 236), M. St. Francis (No 337), P. Clancey (No. 346), G. Tilley (No. 352), and 2nd Hospital Assistant Shaik Dadoo (No. 511).

No. 136.—Mr. William Thomas Henry Wilson, Midshipman, having served the prescribed period and passed the required examination, is promoted to the rank of Mate from the 20th July last.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th August 1862.

The undermentioned Officers are appointed to the *Victoria*: Lieut. Searle, from the *Pleiad* to Command; Mr. Campbell, Mate, from the *Ajdaha*; Mr. A. K. Arnot, Captain's Clerk, as Clerk in charge, and Mr. Peters as Acting Carpenter.

The Officer Commanding the *Victoria*, is directed to prepare that vessel for sea with all despatch.

Second Hospital Assistant Shaik Dadoo, supernumerary on board the *Ajdaha*, having been relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, is to be discharged to the shore with instructions to report himself to the Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, P. D. and I. N.

The *Falkland*, is to be prepared for being put out of Commission on the 11th proximo.

The guns and all Arsenal Stores are to be returned to the Grand Arsenal.

All Indian Naval Stores are to be returned to the Indian Naval Storekeeper.

The equip is to be kept on board, sails unbent, running, regging, unmove, tallied and stowed away on board.

The tanks, awnings, anchors, and cables are to be kept on board.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thorp of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transferred to the *Victoria*.

The Port Surgeon will afford medical aid to the *Ajdaha* until further orders.

Second Hospital Assistant Shaik Cassum of the *Berenice*, is to be transferred to *Victoria*.

Mr. K. M. Smith, Captain's Clerk of the *Ajdaha*, is allowed one week's leave from the 30th instant, within the Presidency.

Mr. Flynn, 1st Class N. T. Engineer, of the gun-boat *Clyde*, having arrived from the Persian Gulf by the *Falkland*, is to be transferred to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary under arrest.

Acting Lieut. Rogers of the *Coromandel*, performed the duties of the Store Accountant of that vessel from the 31st July to 24th August 1862.

Acting Lieut. G. Lewis, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is permitted leave to proceed to England under the sanction of Government Resolution No. 587 of the 15th July last, and in the Old Furlough Regulations.

CIVIL.

(*From the Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 28.*)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Braz Fernandez as Vice-Consul for Portugal at Bombay.

Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. A. C. Gumpert as Prussian Consul at Bombay.

Capt. L. C. Barton, Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, is allowed leave of absence for two months, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

The following General Order No. 748, of the 15th instant, (*Foreign Department*), is republished from *Calcutta Gazette*.

"The services of Major R. H. Keatinge, Political Agent at Gawalior, are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government, for employment in the Political Department of that Presidency."

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major R. H. Keatinge to be Political Agent in Kattywar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Thanadars are invested with the power of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class:—

The Thanadars of Dhollera and Ranpoor in the Ahmedabad Collectorate,

And of Bandora, Campoolee; and Kussara in the Tanna Collectorate.

Mr. Charles Forbes to be Judge and Session Judge of Sholapoor.

The Honorable G. Hobart to continue, until further orders, to act as Judge and Session Judge of Sholapoor.

Mr. H. P. St. G. Tucker to be Judge and Session Judge of the Concan.

Mr. J. P. Bickersteth resumed charge of the Office of Solicitor to Government, on the 25th instant.

The Honorable William Edward Frere has resigned to the Governor in Council the office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, and His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept the said resignation.

Capt. O. Probyn is confirmed in the appointment of Superintendent of Police and Commandant of the Khandeish Bheel Corps.

Capt. Stanley Scott is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Superintendent of Police and Second in Command of the Khandeish Bheel Corps.

Lieut. J. Q. Davies, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, in the Ahmednuggur Zillah.

Mr. C. M. Hogg, Acting Third Assistant to the Magistrate of Surat, is authorised to exercise the powers of a Magistrate in that Zillah.

Mr. Clarence Bovil Izon, Supernumerary Assistant to the Magistrate of Tannah, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Tannah Zillah.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Baron De Hochepied Larpent to act as Judge and Session Judge of Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan during Mr. Loughnan's absence or till further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. St. J. Gordon to be Collector and Magistrate of North Canara, but to continue to act, until further orders, as Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum.

Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Colaba, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Surat.

Mr. J. E. C. Pryce, First Assistant to the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port of Bombay, having resumed charge of his duties on the 8th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 19th April last, cancelled.

Mr. H. M. Birdwood acted as Second Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad from the 14th April to 27th May 1862.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. M. M. Mackenzie, Civil Surgeon, and Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Ahmednuggur, are appointed Members of the Municipal Commission of Ahmednuggur.

Assistant Apothecary W. Conway (No 82) 1st Battery 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, is appointed to the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, in succession to Assistant Apothecary McLean, discharged the Service.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Abdool Kurreem Lookman is appointed to the Medical charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Sukkur, vice Mr. Horne, deceased.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Saifoodeen Sumsoodeen is appointed to the Charitable Dispensary, Shikarpoor, vice Sub-Assistant Surgeon Abdool Kurreem Lookman.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Municipal Commissioners of Ahmedabad:—

Mr. Walthew C. Barton, Executive Engineer, vice Captain Jenkin Jones.

Shet Bechurdass Ambaeedass, vice Rao Saheb Bhaoo Myrall.

PUBLIC WORKS' DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. M. T. Powell is appointed a Special Assistant Engineer while employed in the Public Works' Department in North Canara.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made to have effect from the 13th instant:—

The Reverend H. H. Pace, Acting Chaplain at Kirkee, to be Acting Chaplain of Sholapoor.

The Reverend F. J. Spring, Garrison Chaplain at Bombay, as a special case, to act at Kirkee until further orders.

The Reverend W. Maule, acting as Harbour Chaplain, to act as Garrison Chaplain, until further orders.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Harry Rivers returned to his duty on the 8th instant from the leave granted to him on the 27th January last, and assumed charge of his Office as Consulting Engineer for Railways and *ex-officio* Secretary to Government in the Railway Department on that date.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

SINCE the publication of our last issue, we have heard that the *whole* of the remaining, or Head Quarter Wing of H. M.'s 95th Regiment will, on their removal from this station, proceed to Scinde Hydrabad, there to be quartered. This change in the original arrangements of the authorities, has been caused, we believe, by the intention of removing the whole of H. M.'s (new) 106th Regiment (late 2nd Europeans) from Neemuch to Kurrachee, to be quartered there with their brother Corps the 109th, in consequence of a contemplated arrangement of doing away with Neemuch as a Station for European troops, and probably altogether as a Military post. In the event of this latter movement, it is rumoured that the whole of the remaining force at Neemuch will be sent to Indore and Mhow, and that Brigadier Pelly, lately appointed to that Command from Sholapore, will be stationed as a Brigadier at Mhow, under the Command of Major General Farrell, Commanding Malwa Division. We cannot vouch for the correctness in all points of the above, but give the report as we have heard it.—*Deccan Herald, Aug.* 28.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, under date the 9th August 1862.

Read again the undermentioned papers:—

Financial Order, No. 3057, dated 28th April last, together with the Abstract therein referred to, of correspondence on the subject of a proposal for the introduction of Quarterly in lieu of Monthly Contingent Bills.

Letter from the Government of the Punjaub, No. 462, dated the 17th June last, reporting that in anticipation of the approval of this Government, it has directed that the former plan of preparing Contingent Bills monthly be reverted to from the beginning of the 2nd Quarter of 1862-63.

Letter to ditto in reply, No. 450, dated 8th ultimo, intimating that final orders on the subject will be communicated hereafter.

Read also a Report from the Officiating Auditor General of India on the subject, No. 397, dated 19th ultimo.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes that the plan of submitting for audit *Quarterly*, instead of *Monthly* Contingent Bills in most of the Departments of the Public Service was introduced into the Punjab, as an experimental measure, on the 1st January 1860, and that the result of two years' trial is that most of the Officers in the Punjab are now agreed in condemning it, as being productive of little benefit and much inconvenience.

His Excellency in Council observes also from the Officiating Auditor-General's Report that the opinion of almost all the Officers of the Department of Audit and Account is against the *Quarterly* system.

Prima facie it seems to His Excellency in Council an anomaly to apply to contingent expenditure a quarterly system with all the inconvenience of Treasury advances on account of large inefficient balances and deferred adjustments, when monthly payments and accounts are maintained for other branches of expenditure, and as the scheme has had a fair trial, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the advantages resulting from it are not sufficient to justify its substitution for the monthly system. He is pleased therefore to resolve that the plan of submitting *Monthly* Contingent Bills shall be continued.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be sent to the Home and Foreign Departments for information and for the issue of the necessary orders.

Also, that a copy be sent to the Governments of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, and to all the Civil Pay Masters and Deputy Auditors and Accountants-General for information and guidance.

Ordered further, that a copy be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

E. DRUMMOND,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.
By order,
J. B. PEILE,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 27th August 1862.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

TESTIMONIAL TO COLOR SERJEANT TABOR, 56TH REGIMENT.

SIR,—On the 8th instant, by the desire of the Serjeants of the 56th Regiment, I transmitted to your address for publication proceedings of a meeting held in our Mess-room with a view of entertaining Color Serjeant Tabor previous to his departure from the Regiment, but as they have not as yet appeared in any of your papers the probability is they have miscarried, in the event of which may I humbly submit again our earnest request of your kindly allowing them to appear in your paper to which we are subscribers, but should there be any objection you will much oblige by apprising me of it, but in case you indulge us with our request please send one copy to Color Serjeant Tabor at the Adjutant General's Office, Poona, and six to my address, and any expense incurred by their publication will be transmitted to you any way you may suggest. I herewith enclose the proceedings in case of the miscarriage of the others.—I remain, Sir, your very humble servant,

STEPHEN WHITE,
Quarter Master Serjeant 56th Regiment.

Deesa, 24th August 1862.

P. S.—Not having retained a copy of the proceedings I forwarded to you on the 8th instant, I can only send you as near a copy as possible.

The whole of the Serjeants of the 56th Regiment met in their Mess-room on the night of the 5th instant to entertain Color Serjeant Tabor of that corps previous to his departure to Poona, where he has been appointed clerk in the Adjutant General's office. A sumptuous supper was prepared for the occasion after which that which makes glad the heart of man was introduced.

Serjeant Major Whittaker addressed the meeting, as follows:—Serjeants and comrades, it is a pleasure to see so many of us present on this occasion assembled with one heart and mind to do honor to our old and most worthy friend and comrade Color Serjeant Tabor who is about to leave the Regiment. It would be an injustice to ourselves and to him to allow him to depart without testifying the great esteem in which he is held by his Commanding Officer, the Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Regiment, all of whom participate in his good fortune and wish him success—(cheers)—may he live long to enjoy the advantages of his new position and may health, happiness, and prosperity follow him all his days. He carries with him the best wishes of every one in the Regiment, and we trust that his integrity and uprightness of conduct will stimulate many to imitate him, success again to our old friend and may prosperity crown his merits. We will now drink his health with three cheers. His health was drank accordingly.

Quarter Master Serjeant White next addressed the meeting:—Comrades, in arising to address a few words on the present occasion, I would first say I believe no meeting was ever convened or assembled more unanimous than the present is—it is, we all know, to do honor and justice to a worthy old Serjeant (and a man in the true sense of the word) who is now about to leave the Regiment. Color Serjeant Tabor has been known to many of us for the last 16 years; 14 of which he has been orderly-room clerk, this position is not only onerous, but it requires no mean abilities to fulfil it with satisfaction, and it gives to the person who holds it great liberty which he can either use to annoy, or do great good; and this liberty has been used by our friend on all occasions to do good. I believe I utter the sentiments of every one present when I say that every one who sought information from him received it civilly—when errors were committed they were pointed out or corrected, but never brought to light—as a comrade been overtaken in a fault such an one he reproved in the spirit of meekness—has difficulties either pecuniary or mental visited any, if so, the one he received by his liberality, the other by his advice. And as a man and a comrade his dealings have been consistent, honest, upright and obliging. I have somewhere met with the expression, that, "when you meet an honest man draw his picture." It is such a portrait I have endeavoured to draw of our friend, and I think I have not overdrawn it. (Cheers.) Such then are the characteristics of Color Serjeant Tabor and we have embraced the present opportunity of assembling together to record our appreciation of his worth as a man and comrade, and I hesitate not to express this my opinion, and doubtless the opinion of all present, that since this building was erected never did a body of Serjeants meet within its walls more unanimous, and for a more worthy object than the present, self-interest has frequently been the motive to praise and flatter individuals, but we disclaim that motive, but ascribe it to one of sincere friendship. We congratulate him on his good fortune, and wish him every success and happiness as well as his two promising orphan daughters. I trust I shall not wound his feelings by reviving the recollection of his late bereavement of a beloved wife, by simply saying, "The momory of the just is blessed." We regret that this meeting was suggested too late for us to present him with a more substantial mark of our esteem; we apologize to him, and trust he will take the will for the deed, and remind him that the best heirloom he can transmit to posterity is an honest name. We now bid him an adieu with three hearty cheers.

Color Serjeant Tabor with much emotion replied as follows:—Serjeant Major, Quarter Master Serjeant, and comrades.—There are once or twice in ones life time occasions when words fail us, this to me, is one. The addresses to which I have just now listened, will sink into, and be engraved on my heart, and how does that heart swell under the emotions your words have excited! I do not flatter myself that I deserve all you have been good enough to say, but to know that you, my comrades, who know me so intimately, to know that you thus think of me, that you thus esteem me, this is something of which I may well feel proud. Let me say how mutual is this esteem, how I have found amongst you friendships which will terminate only with life, that there are amongst you those whom any man in any station far beyond my ambition, might justly be proud to call his friends. If I have in our daily intercourse shewn courtesy and civility, how much is this due to the unvaried kindness and consideration which for the long period of sixteen years I have daily received both from my superiors and my comrades; and O, how beautifully does mutual kindness and courtesy illumine our daily path in adversity, when a so-called dark Providence takes our dearest, best beloved, and in prosperity when a bright sunshine, by it increased in brilliancy, how much does it make this life, like that we hope to reach.

Accept my heartfelt thanks, poorly and inadequately as they are expressed, for your most kind words and my earnest wishes for your welfare, for that of your dear ones, and for that of our glorious old Regt., and believe me that wherever I may be, whatever I am, I shall always think with pleasure of the many happy days I have passed in, and of having been one of the glorious old Pompadoms,

L. W.

Deesa, 24th August 1862.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—

At Nowgong, on the 19th August, the wife of J. P. Stratton, Esq., Political Assistant for Bundelkund, of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS—

At Oxton House, Ootacamund, on the 17th August, the wife of Mr. W. J. Adds, Contracting Engineer, of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 22nd August, the wife of Commissariat Staff Serjeant S. Scales, of a daughter.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "SALSETTE," will be closed on FRIDAY, the 12th September, at 2 o'clock P.M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock P.M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

POSTAGE.

	Viâ Marseilles.				Viâ Southampton.			
Weight under ½ ounce......	Rs. 0	6	0		......			
" ½ "	" 0	8	0		Rs. 0	4	0	
" ¾ "	" 0	14	0		......			
" 1 "	" 1	0	0		0	8	0	
" 2 "	" 2	0	0		" 1	0	0	

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "ORISSA," will be closed on SATURDAY, the 13th September, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th September. Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent via Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To SUEZ AND ENGLAND		To GALLE AND CHINA.	
September	12th, 27th.	September............	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November.	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

CALENDAR—AUGUST—SEPT. 1862.

First Quarter ......Monday 1d. 3h. 8.9m. P.M.
Full Moon ....Monday 8d. 0h. 48.7m. P.M.
Last Quarter ......Tuesday 16d. 9h. 13.7m. A.M.
New Moon.........Wednesday 24d. 1h. 48.8m. A.M.
First Quarter ......Tuesday 30d. 9h. 1.2m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour* Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour* Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	29	St. John the Baptist [beheaded.	5 45	6 16	1 26	1 46	Date 27th Aug. Time—8h. 59m. 57s.
Sat.	30		5 46	6 15	2 8	2 28	
Sun.	31	11th Sunday after T.	5 46	6 14	2 48	3 4	
Mon.	1	St. Giles, A.	5 46	6 13	2 28	3 54	
Tues.	2	St. Stephen, C.	5 4	6 12	4 24	4 58	
Wed.	3		5 46	6 12	5 38	6 22	
Thur.	4		5 47	6 11	7 10	7 56	

* Several complaints having been made of the incorrectness of the Tide Tables, it is hoped that they will now be found more correct. The calculations are for Bombay Harbour.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday 29th.—Sir Charles J. Napier died, 1853.
Saturday 30th.—The Forts of St. Peter and St. Paul in Southern Kamschatka taken by the English, 1854.
Sunday 31st.—Bunyan died, 1688.—Capture of St. Sebastian, 1813.
Monday 1st.—Government of the East Indies transferred to the Crown, 1858.
Tuesday 2nd.—Great Fire of London, 1666.
Wednesday 3rd.—Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.—Great storm and fire St. Kitts, 1776.—Definitive Treaty with America, 1783.
Thursday 4th.—Fort of Allyghur taken, 1803.

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LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

Aden	Aug 20	Kurrachee	Aug 20
Agra	Aug 23	Lahore	Aug 29
Allahabad	Aug 17	London	Aug 4
Australia	July 25	Mauritius	July 9
Alexandria	Aug 9	Madras	Aug 23
Bangalore	Aug 19	Malta	Aug 8
Cochin	Aug 16	Meerut	Aug 22
Calcutta	Aug 18	Oudh	Aug 21
Cape	July 9	Punjaub	Aug 19
Ceylon	Aug 16	Penang	July 23
Delhi	Aug 22	Rangoon	July 23
France	Aug 5	Suez	Aug 13
Hongkong	July 26	Singapore	Aug 2

THE Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1862.

THE "Bill to extend the Jurisdiction of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, and to provide for the appointment of additional Judges of that Court," was very properly referred by the Legislative Council to the first Judge of that Court, Mr. Hore, for his remarks on it. As a sound lawyer and a Judge of long experience in the Small Cause Court, there is no one better able to make suggestions as to the provisions of the Bill. Mr. Hore points out two or three instances in which the intention of the Legislative Council to extend the Jurisdiction of the Court to Rupees 1000 in every instance in which it, at present, possesses Jurisdiction to the extent of Rupees 500 in amount or value, is not carried out by the Bill. Act 9 of 1850 specifies three different subject-matters of Jurisdiction, "debt," "damages," and "property." The jurisdiction clause of the new Bill omits the word "property," and therefore gives no extended jurisdiction with reference to the recovery of property either real or personal; so that no action of detinue for the recovery of goods in specie, and no action of ejectment for recovery of lands or houses of a value in either case exceeding Rupees 500 can be brought unless this section be altered. The Court should by all means be entrusted with an extended jurisdiction over such property. As at present constituted, it has jurisdiction to try and decide questions of title to immoveable property.

Extended jurisdiction is not given by this Bill with reference to unliquidated balances of partnership accounts. Section 32 of Act 9 of 1850, giving this jurisdiction to the extent of Rupees 500, substituting Rupees 1000 for Rupees 500, should be added to this Section of the new Bill.

On Section 8 of the new Bill, Judge Hore makes some important remarks regarding the rights or claims of Pleaders (the passed Law Students) which, coming from him, ought to have, and we trust will have great weight with the Legislative Council. We give the learned Judge's remarks in full:—

In this Section, I think that the rights or claims of Pleaders (the passed Law Students) should be recognised. They are allowed to practice in the Court, and by a Rule of Court (forwarded to the Judges of the Supreme Court and binding until disapproved of) are entitled to receive a fee of Rs. 15. I think they should by this Section be permitted to receive a fee not exceeding Rs. 45. I also think it advisable (with a view to avoid the possibility of suitors being dissuaded or deterred from filing their suits by consent in this Court) in limiting the fees payable to Attorneys to Rs. 60, to omit the words "and costs." In suits of importance, such as will be instituted by consent of the parties, Rs. 60 will be far too small a remuneration for the preparation and conduct of the proceedings. I think the practice adopted by the County Courts in England under Act 19 and 20 Victoria, Chapter 108, preferable to that recommended by this Section, and therefore suggest that the three following clauses be substituted in its place:—

1. With respect to proceedings in suits brought within the Jurisdiction by this Act, the First Judge of the Court shall be empowered to frame a scale of costs and charges to be paid to Counsel, Attorneys, and Pleaders, and from time to time to amend such scale; and such scale or amended scale, certified under his hand, shall be submitted to two or more of the Judges of the High Court, who may allow or disallow or alter the same; but such scale shall be in force until disallowed or altered. Provided that in no case shall a Pleader be entitled to have or recover a sum exceeding Rs. 45 for his fee of advocacy, nor an attorney a sum exceeding Rs. 60 for his fee of advocacy, nor shall any fee exceeding Rs. 90 be allowed for employing a Barrister as Counsel in the suit. The expense of employing a Barrister or an Attorney, or both, or a Pleader, either by the Plaintiff or by the Defendant, shall not be allowed as costs, unless by order of the Judges who shall try the case.

* * * * *

The rights of Pleaders have not been recognized in the new Bill. We cannot but think this an oversight. For what are the law professorships instituted, and young men induced to undertake the *lucubrationes quinque annorum*, and University examinations in law held every year, and *pro meritis* Degrees in law conferred? Are the young men who attend the professors, go through the curriculum of studies, pass the University examinations, and obtain Degrees to have no rights or claims in virtue of all these professional studies and qualifications? If the rights and claims of the natives of India are to be recognized in the other learned professions—the clerical and the medical, why not in the legal? Well trained native lawyers are as much wanted as well trained physicians. To supply this want the appliances abovementioned have been put in operation at considerable expense both to Government and to the law students. We cannot believe that after all this has been done, and the want has begun to be supplied, the rights and claims of the Pleaders will not be recognized by Government. Government passed a Resolution, dated 14th April 1860, regarding Qualified Law Students:—That the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is of opinion, under the statements submitted in the letters of the Director of Public Instruction, that Qualified Law Students be permitted to practise in the Court of Small Causes, under such regulations as the Judges of that Court may deem expedient." The Chief Judge deems it expedient that their rights or claims should be recognized, that they should be permitted to receive a fee not exceeding three gold mohurs. In terms of the Resolution of 14th April 1860, this recommendation of the Chief Judge cannot honorably be refused. The Qualified Law Students have addressed the following Petition to the Governor in Council:—

To His Excellency Sir H. B. E. FRERE, K.C.B., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED QUALIFIED STUDENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your Petitioners having studied Law in the Government Law School for a period of four years, and passed a satisfactory examination therein, Government has been pleased, upon the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, to pass a resolution to permit them to practise in the Bombay Court of Small Causes. Your Petitioners respectfully beg to annex hereunto an extract from the said resolution.

2. That accordingly some of your Petitioners have already commenced, and others are desirous of shortly commencing, to practice in the said Court.

3. That consequently there are at present three classes of practitioners in the said Court, namely the Barristers, the Attorneys, and the Qualified Law Students.

4. That, under the power given them by Sec. 41 of Act IX. of 1850, the Judges of the said Court have placed the two latter classes of practitioners upon the same footing as regards Advocate's fees, and accordingly the same fee of one Gold Mohur is at present allowed as costs against the unsuccessful party in all certified cases in which Attorneys or Qualified Law Students are engaged.

5. That your Petitioners are consequently surprised to find no recognition whatever of the said third class of practitioners (frequent mention being made of the other two) in the Bill "to extend the Jurisdiction of the Bombay Court of Small Causes and to provide for the appointment of additional Judges of that Court," intended to be introduced into the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, and published for General information in the Supplement to the *Bombay Government Gazette* of Saturday, the 2nd instant. This omission, however, your Petitioners are strongly inclined to believe, proceeds from the Honorable Member concerned in framing the Bill being unaware of their existence, the said third class practitioners having been created only lately, and not from any wish to deprive those whose professional education has put the State to no small expense, of the boon which the abovementioned Government Resolution,* approved of by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is intended to confer upon them.

6. Your Petitioners, therefore, most respectfully pray that in Sec. VIII. of the said Bill, which makes an express provision for the fees and costs of the first two classes of practitioners, namely the Barristers and the Attorneys, a similar provision be made for the fees and costs of the third class of practitioners also, namely the Qualified Law Students, and that Secs. II., XIV., and XV. thereof be modified by inserting therein after the word "Attorneys" the word "Vakeels," or any other word by which it may be deemed desirable to designate the Qualified Law Students.

And your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

(Signed) NANABHI HARIDAS.
,, BHAIRAONATH MANGESH.
,, BALVANTRAO GOVIND.
,, NESSERWANJEE NOWROJEE.
,, JEHANGEER MERWANJEE.
,, GUNPAT BHASKER.
,, PANDURANG BALIBHADRA.
,, HARISHUNKAR BALKRISHNA.

Bombay, 8th August 1862.

We cannot doubt that this petition will receive the favorable consideration of a Governor sincerely and earnestly seeking the improvement and elevation of the natives of India. The cause of the Petitioners is surely safe in his hands.

On Section 10 Judge Hore makes the following just and excellent remarks on the salaries of the Judges:—

In this Section, I think that the salaries of the Judges should be regulated, and that powers should be given to Government to vary them as occasion requires. The salaries and pensions of the County Court Judges in England are fixed by Legislative Enactment, and the salaries and pensions of the Judges of the High Court are to be fixed by Her Majesty's Letters Patent, in the same way that the salaries and pensions of the present Judges of the Supreme Court are fixed by Charter. It is of the greatest importance to the Public that men of experience and ability should be appointed to these Judgeships, and as the receipts of the Court are, and will continue to be much more than ample to pay and satisfy any salaries that may be deemed to be proper and adequate remunerations for the services required; and as moreover such receipts are the property of the Court, and not of Government, I consider that the public are entitled to demand that such salaries should be given and fixed as will be sure to secure the services of able men. The duties of the Court will require the assistance of at least five Judges. It is absolutely necessary that two at least of them should be selected from the Bar, and be men of standing and admitted ability. It is equally necessary, I think, that the third Judge should be a Lawyer, or gentleman of legal attainments. I am also of opinion that the Judges should be required to devote their whole time and attention to the duties of the Court, and be prohibited from accepting any other employment either under Government or elsewhere. Under these circumstances I think that the following is the correct scale of salaries that can with success and safety be fixed:—

First Judge	Rs.	2,500	month.
Second do.	,,	2,000	do.
Third do.	,,	1,500	do.
Fourth, and as many more as may be necessary, each	,,	1,000	do.

In this Section the following clause should be inserted above the *proviso* authorising Government to appoint Acting Judges in cases of necessity: "And in cases of illness or absence on leave of any Judge, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to appoint some other person to act as the Deputy of such Judge, during such illness or absence; and every Deputy so appointed, during the time for which he shall be so appointed, shall have all the powers and privileges, and perform all the duties of the Judge for whom he shall have been so appointed.

Sections, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 should, in the opinion of the learned Judge be rejected from the Bill, on the ground that they have been recommended by the Judges of the Supreme Court on the supposition that the Court of Small Causes possesses no similar jurisdiction under the law as it at present stands.

After going through the Sections of the Bill, Judge Hore suggests several amendments in Act 9 of 1850, and proposes the addition of several Sections to the new Act.

The first Amendment proposed relates to the name of the Court; which the learned Judge thinks should be styled, "The Presidency Court of Bombay." The old name will certainly be inappropriate and therefore objectionable when the Court has jurisdiction to an unlimited extent by consent. The style "Presidency Court" is similar to that of the corresponding Courts in England, the County Courts. Moreover, as the Bombay Court is established on a different footing, and possesses a far wider and more important jurisdiction than the Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil, it should be distinguished from them by name.

An important amendment is proposed of Section 28 of the old Act. It is designed to place within the jurisdiction of the Court all persons who dwell or carry on business by themselves, their Agents or Moonims, or work for gain, within the district of the Court at the time of bringing the action; and to empower duly constituted Agents or Moonims to conduct and prosecute suits in the same way, in every respect, under the provision of this Act, as if they were Plaintiffs in their own right.

An extension is proposed of Section 58 of the old Act, to give the Court power to sell immoveable property in satisfaction of judgments.

The learned Judge, moreover, proposes the conferring of Power to issue Commissions for the examination of witnesses. There is no provision in Act 9 of 1850, nor in the new Bill, for the examination of absent witnesses under commissions. The want of this power is very urgently felt. He proposes several Sections for enactment taken from the Act of 1859.

The suggestions of Judge Hore will receive the consideration to which they are well entitled. The Bill would be very imperfect without the amendments, extensions, and additional Sections which he proposes. We trust the present Sessions of Council will not close until this Bill has passed to be enacted. "The duties of the Court," says Judge Hore, "are now almost more than three Judges can possibly perform. We are all three sitting daily till dark, and occasionally even later, and find that our health is beginning to suffer from constant work."

* Dispatch No. 18, dated 16th May 1861.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

SEVENTH MEETING OF SECOND SESSION OF 1862.

POONA, *27th August* 1862.

Present:—His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B., Presiding.
His Excellency Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B.,
Honorable MR. W. E. FRERE,
,, MR. J. D. INVERARITY,
,, MR. W. B. TRISTRAM,
,, MR. M. H. SCOTT,
,, MR. A. D. ROBERTSON,
,, MR. RUSTOMJEE J. JEJEEBHOY,
,, MR. M. V. VINCHOORKUR,
,, MR. JUGGONATH SUNKERSET,
and Mr. Deputy Secretary, L. H. Bayley.

The Deputy Secretary presented a petition signed by upwards of 800 persons praying that the Legislative Council do not proceed with a Bill for the abolition of Hindu and Mahomedan Law Officers in the District Courts, which has been published in the *Government Gazette*. The Petition was ordered to be recorded.

The first order of the day was the second reading of a Bill to enlarge the Jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee, and to facilitate the transaction of business therein.

On the motion of Mr. Inverarity the bill was read a second time and passed as follows:—

"WHEREAS a Court of Small Causes has been constituted at Kurrachee, in the Province of Sind, under the provisions of Act XLII. of 1860, And whereas it is expedient to enlarge the jurisdiction thereof and to facilitate the transaction of business therein; It is enacted as follows:—

"I. *Court to have jurisdiction when Defendant carries on Business by his manager, agent, or servant within local limits of the jurisdiction of said Court.—Service of summons on such manager, agent, or servant not good service unless such service has been specially ordered by the Court.*—After the passing of this Act the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee in the Province of Sind in addition to the jurisdiction which it now exercises under Act XLII. of 1860 shall have and shall exercise jurisdiction in all suits of the nature specified in Section 3 of the said Act in which the Defendant or Defendants at the time of the commencement of any such suit is or are carrying on any business or work for gain by his, her, or their manager, factor, agent, or servant, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court. Provided that service of any summons to a Defendant or Defendants made on his, her, or their, manager, factor, agent, or servant, shall not be deemed good service unless such service has been specially ordered by the said Court on the application of the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.

"II. *Court may receive and act on affidavits or written statements made on solemn affirmation in any motion, application or other proceeding before it.*—It shall be competent to the said Court to receive and to act upon any affidavits or written statements made on solemn affirmation which may be adduced by any party or parties to any suit instituted in the said Court in support of or resistance to any motion application or other proceeding or proceedings before it.

"III. *Such affidavits or written statements may be sworn or affirmed before officers appointed for that purpose.*—The affidavits or written statements aforesaid may be sworn or affirmed before such Officer or person as the said Court may from time to time appoint for that purpose and the Officer or person so appointed is hereby empowered to administer all such oaths and affirmations.

"IV. *Punishment for making false statements in such affidavits, &c.*—Any person who shall make any false statement in any affidavit or on solemn affirmation as aforesaid, shall be liable on conviction to the same punishment as if such false statement had been made in giving evidence in open Court.

"V. *Deputy Clerks may be appointed.*—There may be appointed one or more Deputies to the Clerk of the said Court as occasion may require, and such Deputy Clerks may perform all or any of the duties of the Clerk of the Court as the Court may direct.

"VI. *Power to Governor in Council to extend provisions of this Act to any Court of Small Causes constituted under Act 42 of 1860.*—It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Bombay by notification published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* to extend all or any of the provisions of this Act to any Court of Small Causes now constituted or which may hereafter be constituted under Act XLII. of 1860.

The above is the second Bill passed by the Council during its present Sessions.

The following report of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on "A Bill to abate the Nuisance arising from the Smoke of Furnaces in the Islands of Bombay and Colaba," was next considered, and after some discussion, the consideration of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee was postponed until the next Meeting of Council.

The Committee having considered and discussed the Bill recommend that it be passed in the following form:—

"A Bill to abate the Nuisance arising from the Smoke of Furnaces in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay.

WHEREAS it is expedient to abate the nuisance arising from the smoke of Furnaces in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay. It is enacted as follows:—

1. *Furnaces in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay to consume their own smoke.*—From and after the first day of August 1863 every Furnace employed or to be employed in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay, in the working of Engines by Steam and every Furnace employed or to be employed in any Government or Public Works, or Buildings, or in any Mill, Factory, Tannery, Printing-house, Dye-house, Iron Foundry, Glass-house, Distillery, Brew-house, Sugar Refinery, Bake-house, Iron Works, Gas Works, Water Works, Chemical Works, of the Works of any Press Company, Spinning Company, Weaving Company, Spinning and Weaving Company, Ice Company, or in any Works for the purpose of Manufacturing Ice or in any Works in the possession or occupation or under the control or power of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, or of the Bombay or any other Steam Navigation Company, or employed or to be employed in any other works, or buildings, used for the purposes of any trade or manufacture whatsoever within the Town and Suburbs of Bombay (although a Steam Engine be not used or employed therein) shall in all cases be constructed or altered so as to consume or burn the smoke arising from such furnace, and if any person shall after the first day of August 1863 within the Town and Suburbs of Bombay, use any such furnace which shall not be constructed so as to consume or burn its own smoke, or shall so negligently use any such furnace as that the smoke arising therefrom shall not be effectually consumed or burnt or shall carry on any trade or business which shall occasion any noxious or offensive effluvia or otherwise annoy the neighbourhoods or inhabitants without using the best practical means for preventing or counteracting such smoke or other annoyance, every person so offending, being the owner or occupier of the premises or being an agent, foreman, or other person employed by such owner, or occupier shall upon a summary conviction for such offence before any Magistrate, forfeit and pay a sum not more than 100 Rupees nor less than 40 Rupees and upon a second conviction for such offence the sum of 200 Rupees and for each subsequent conviction a sum double the amount of the penalty imposed for the last preceding conviction.

II. *Interpretation of the words "consume or burn the smoke."*—The words "consume or burn the smoke" shall not be held in all cases to mean "consume or burn all the smoke" and the Magistrate before whom any person shall be summoned may remit the penalties enacted by this Act if he shall be of opinion that such person has so constructed or altered his furnace as to consume or burn as far as possible all the smoke arising from such furnace and has carefully attended to the same and consumed or burned as far as possible the smoke arising from such furnace.

III. *Constables may be empowered to enter premises and inspect Furnaces.*—If the owner or occupier of any premises to which the provisions of this Act shall apply or if the agent, foreman, or other person employed by such owner or occupier shall refuse to allow their premises to be inspected by a person duly authorised by a Magistrate for that purpose, it shall be lawful for any Police Officer or Constable authorized by the order in writing of a Magistrate with or without any assistance to enter into and upon any building or premises in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay in which any furnace may be or in which any noxious trade or business may be carried on and to examine into the construction of such furnace and into the manner of carrying on such trade or business, and any person obstructing any such Police Officer or Constable in the execution of any such order shall upon a summary conviction for such offence before a Magistrate forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 500 Rupees.

IV. *No proceedings to be taken except by authority of a Magistrate or Municipal Commissioners.*—No proceedings shall be taken against any person under this Act except by the authority of a Magistrate or by the authority of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay.

V. *Not to apply to Locomotive Engines on Railroad.*—Nothing in this Act shall be held to apply to Locomotive Engines used for the purposes of traffic in or upon any Railway within the limits of the Town and Suburbs of Bombay.

VI. *Extent of the Act.*—The Town and Suburbs of Bombay mentioned in this Act comprise whatever has been hitherto included within the limits generally known as the Islands of Bombay and Colaba, together with all land or ground now or which may hereafter be reclaimed from the sea or harbour.

VII. *Penalties recoverable under Act XIII. of 1856.*—All penalties by this Act imposed shall be recoverable according to the provisions of Act XIII. of 1856.

J. D. INVERARITY.
A. D. ROBERTSON.
RUSTOMJEE J. JEEJEBHOY.
M. H. SCOTT.
W. B. TRISTRAM.

18th August 1862.

The following report of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on a Bill for further amending Act XXVI. of 1850 was next considered.

The Committee having discussed the Bill for further amending Act XXVI. of 1850, recommend that it be passed in the following form:—

"A Bill for further amending Act XXVI. of 1850.

WHEREAS it is desirable that the Governor in Council of Bombay should have power to depute to the Police Commissioners or others, the powers and duties which are exercised or performed by the Governor in Council under the provisions of Act XXVI. of 1850. It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I. *Governor in Council may depute to the Police Commissioners the Commissioner in Sind, or to any person or persons the powers and duties exercised or performed by the Governor in Council, under Act 26 of 1850.*—From and after the passing of this Act the Governor in Council of Bombay may from time to time depute to the Police Commissioners, the Commissioner in Sind, or to any person or persons all or any of the powers or duties which under Act XXVI. of 1850 are required or intended to be exercised or performed by the Governor in Council of Bombay, and may from time to time revoke such powers or duties or any parts or part thereof.

II. *Act to be read as part of Act 26 of 1850.*—This Act shall be read with and taken as part of Act XXVI. of 1850.

J. D. INVERARITY.
W. B. TRISTRAM.
JUGGONNATH SUNKERSETT.
A. D. ROBERTSON.

18th August 1862.

The first Section of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee was agreed to, when the Hon'ble Mr. Inverarity proposed an additional section the object of which was to provide for the *ex-officio* appointment of a number of Government officers as Members of Municipal Commissions established in Towns and Villages where these officers may be stationed, as in the present state of the law none but the Magistrate could be appointed Ex-officio a Member of a Municipal Commission. The consideration of the additional section and the Bill was postponed until next Meeting of Council as by the Rules it could not be considered at the Meeting at which it was proposed.

The following Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider and Report upon a bill for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Bombay, was the next order of the day, but the consideration of it was deferred for a month on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Juggonath Surkersett who was of opinion that sufficient time had not been given to the public to express their opinion on it:—

"The Bill prepared by the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut and referred to the Committee is taken with a few verbal alterations from Act XL. of 1858, Section XII. being an addition proposed by the Court, and Sections XXVI. XXVII. and XXVIII. being taken from Act XXVI. of 1854. As these Acts have now been for some time in operation in Bengal and Madras, and the Committee have heard no objections raised against them they recommend that the Bill should be adopted with the following alterations and additions.—

"In Sections II., VI., and VIII. after the words "Will or Deed" the Committee would add, "or other instrument in writing," which will prevent technical objections being taken to what a Will or Deed is.

"In Section X. the words in the 4th line "to the Public Curator or other person" should be omitted to remove any doubt or restriction on the power of appointing a guardian after granting a certificate of administration, and after the word "Curator" in the 9th line, the Committee would add the words "or the legal heir of the minor, or next in succession to the property. Provided that in the case of minors who have inherited property by adoption the natural Father may be appointed guardian, the adoptive alone being excluded." This provision is taken from Act XXXV. of 1858, which provides for the care and maintenance of lunatics, and the Committee think that it is equally necessary in the case of minors as of lunatics to provide that those having an interest in the death of the minor should not have the care of his person.

"After the word "minor" in the last line but 4 of the same Section, the Committee would recommend that the words "husband, wife, and children if any," be added, as in this country it may be necessary to make provision for them as well as for the minor himself.

"Section XII. is new, but a very necessary provision for the security of the property. The Committee however do not think it necessary to require security from the Guardian in charge of the minor's person, and they would therefore suggest that the words "or whom it may appoint Guardian of the Person" in the 5th line should be omitted.

"In Section XIII. the Committee would suggest that the words "and other proceedings" be added after "enquiries," and "or had" be added after the word "held" in the first line.

The Committee think that it would not be advisable to make over the Estate to one of a number of joint proprietors, when some have reached their majority and others continue in their minority entirely uncontrolled. They would therefore suggest that the following words be added at the end of Section XIV., "with such directions as to the shares of the still disqualified proprietors as to the Court shall seem fit and proper."

"They would omit the words "such earlier time as" in the 12th line of that Section.

"In Section XVI. the Committee would substitute the word "all" for "any" in the 7th line, and for the words "received and disbursed" in the 16th line, would substitute "received, disbursed, and invested" so as to secure a full account of the administration.

In Section XVII. the Committee would omit the words—"paid into the public Treasury on account of the Estate and may be"—in the 7th line, and would substitute the following—"the Minor or of the Estate shall by him be invested on account of the Estate from time to time in the public securities"—as the Committee do not see the advantage of paying the money into the public Treasury merely to withdraw it and invest it in public securities, nor is it very easy to determine who is to withdraw the money from the Public Treasury and invest it in Public Securities.

In Section XVIII. the Committee would suggest that the prohibition should extend further than to mere sale or mortgage of the property, and they would suggest that the 10th and following line should run—"no person shall have power to sell, alienate, mortgage, or otherwise encumber any immoveable property. &c."

The Committee agree with the Honorable Member who introduced the Bill that it is necessary to make provision in the Act for the marriages of minors, which among many castes in this country cannot be deferred until after the minor attains the period of legal majority, they therefore propose to insert the following Section as Sections XXIX. of the Bill.

"Every Guardian appointed under this Act who "shall have charge of an unmarried minor shall, "if necessary, according to the custom of the "minor's sect or caste, make arrangements for and "celebrate the minor's marriage, and pay all the "necessary expenses thereof out of the Estate, "provided that those expenses shall in no case, "without the sanction of the Civil Court, involve "the minor's Estate in debt, and that the marriage, "if possible, be with the concurrence of the minor's "nearest relatives."

As regards Section XXIX. of the Draft Bill, the Committee have ascertained that 16 years complete is the period at which Hindoos, according to the Shasters, arrive at their majority. Among Mahomedans the question is still undecided, one School contending for 15 years of age, another for 20, the Committee would therefore recommend that 18 years as proposed in the Bill be retained as the age of legal majority of all Castes.

With reference to Section XXX. of the Bill, if the amendment in Section X. proposed by the Committee be adopted, it will be necessary to omit the words in the 5th line—"the appointment of the Guardian of the person of any minor whose Father is living and—is not a minor and nothing in this Act shall authorize,"—and the words—"Father or"—in the 14th and 16th lines and—"(as the case may be)"—in the 17th line—"as the Father may sometimes be the minors' legal heir or next in succession to the property."

As special provisions are made in Act XXXV. of 1858 for the care of the persons and property of Lunatics, and it is in the opinion of the Committee desirable that Lunatics, if minors, shall still be subject to that special enactment rather than to an Act intended only for minors not laboring under any other disability, they would suggest that the following Section be added as Section.

"XXXII. Nothing in this Act shall be held to interfere with the provisions of Act XXXV of "1858" an Act for making better provision for the care of the Estate of Lunatics."

The Committee would further recommend that the words—"in the Code of Civil procedure"—be added at the end of Section XXXI as it now stands (Section XXXIII. as will be if the Committee's suggestions are adopted.)

The words "High Court" should be substituted for "Supreme Court" in the last Section of the Bill.

JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT.
W. E. FRERE.
ARTHUR J. LEWIS.
MADHOWROW VITTUL VINCHOORKUR.
RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

20th August, 1862.

The following Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on a Bill to promote the construction of Lines of Communication as Feeders to Railways, High Roads, Navigable Rivers and Canals was the next order of the day, and section by section of the Bill was considered. With one exception all the sections were agreed to with a few verbal alterations, and the further consideration of the Bill deferred to next Meeting. The Select Committee having discussed and considered the Bill beg to report that they have made no alterations affecting the principle of the Bill, and that the only points which appears to them necessary to mention are the following:—

"In Section 2 the Committee have thought it right to introduce a proviso to secure owners against the wanton destruction of their property during the preliminary surveys by insisting on the payment of compensation previous to the cutting down of trees and growing wood.

"In Section 4 the Committee have provided for the translation into the dialect of the District of the Notification required by this Section.

"Sections 6 and 17 have been modified, so as not to interfere with the punishment awarded by the Indian Penal Code.

"An error in Section 14 has been corrected, for it will be seen on a perusal of Sections 12 and 13 that the owners and lessees of lines of communication are alone entitled to levy fares and tolls. The Committee have further given the officer imposing the penalty a discretionary power to the extent of Rupees 50 instead of fixing the penalty at that sum.

"The Committee have thought it right in Section 15 for obvious reasons to substitute for the words "within 4 years from the commencement of the construction of a line of communication under this Act," the words "during the construction of a line of communication under this Act or within 2 years after its completion."

"The Committee have inserted before the last Clause of the original Bill, a Section (XXII.) to provide for the recovery of the penalties under this Act, and have in the last Clause of the Bill defined the meaning of the term "Government."

M. H. SCOTT.
J. D. INVERARITY.
A. D. ROBERTSON.
W. B. TRISTRAM.
JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT.

21st August, 1862.

The next order of the day was the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Bombay Court of Small Causes. The Hon'ble Mr. Scott informed the Council that the Report was not ready and asked time till the next Meeting of Council to have it ready. The extension of time applied for was granted.

The last order of the day was a Bill to facilitate the adjustment of unsettled claims to exemption from the payment of Government Land Revenue, and to regulate the succession to and transfer of lands wholly or partially exempt from the payment of such Revenue in those parts of the Bombay Presidency which are subject to the operation of Act XI. of 1852 of the Legislative Council of India. The Hon'ble Mr. Robertson in a long speech introduced the Bill. We hope in a day or two to publish it. In the meanwhile we publish the statement of objects and reasons which briefly describes the object of the Bill.

"In a retrospect by the Bombay Government in 1856 of the results and progress of the enquiries which had been made into the alienations of the Public Revenue under Act XI. of 1852 in the Deccan, Southern Marrathi Country, and Khandeish, and other more recent acquisitions, the Government came to the conclusion that it was desirable to adopt measures to expedite the completion of these enquiries, and after discussion with the Government of India, as to the best means to be adopted for this purpose, a summary settlement of the nature of a compromise between Government as representing the interests of the State on the one hand, and the holders of alienated lands on the other, was proposed for the consideration of the Government of India, in a letter dated 29th April 1859, from which the following is an extract:—

"His Lordship in Council has been for some "time past of opinion that a more speedy settle-"ment of alienated lands throughout this Presi-"dency is urgently called for. The slow progress "of the Inam Commission, a necessary consequence "of careful scrutiny into every individual claim, is "a great evil, for it keeps the whole body of hold-"ers of alienated Revenue, whose titles have yet "to be enquired into, in a state of constant uncer-"tainty; and His Lordship in Council has come "to the conclusion that the Inam Commission "ought not to be continued on its present basis, "and that still less would it be expedient to ex-"tend its operations to districts into which it has "not yet been introduced.

"The basis of the proposed settlement is a combination of a light quit rent and Nuzzurana or succession duty, in return for which the lands will be secured to the holders as private property; the privileges of adoption and of transfer by sale or otherwise will be conceded, and all necessity for further enquiry into title will cease."

"The Government of India approved generally of the principles of the measures recommended to them by the Bombay Government, and on reference to Her Majesty's Government, the principal Secretary of State for India, in a despatch dated 18th April 1860, gave his sanction for the preparation of an enactment which would legalize the intended arrangement throughout the Bombay Presidency.

"In accordance with these instructions, a Draft of a Bill was forwarded to the Government of India, at the beginning of 1861, which after being fully discussed in the Legislative Council of India was read a second time on the 6th July of last year.

"Previously to the further progress of that Bill however, the Indian Councils Act having come into force, and the Bill being one of a purely local nature it was returned by the Government of India to be brought in due course before the local legislature.

"In the meanwhile the Bombay Government being anxious to bring to a close the operations of the Inam Commission in those districts to which its enquiries extended, and to give to the alienees in those districts as soon as possible the advantage of the proposed settlement, the general principles of which had been approved of, directed the local Officers to give effect to the scheme throughout the districts subject to the operations of Act XI. of 1852.

"An offer of settlement was accordingly made during the last year, to the holders of Inam Lands, and the result has been that out of 40,878 holders on whom notices were served, the settlement had up to the 30th April last, been assented to and completed in the case of 38,764 holdings, demands for enquiry have been made in only 35 cases, and it was uncertain at the date of making up the return whether in the remaining cases the summary settlement was or was not accepted.

"The practical effect which under the orders above adverted to has thus been given in the districts of the Bombay Presidency subject to the operation of Act XI. of 1852 to the summary settlement, has rendered it desirable that the Bill now to be introduced should have respect exclusively to those districts; the objects of the Bill shortly being to legalize the settlements which have already been entered into, and to provide for those still remaining to be completed in those districts.

"A separate Bill will be introduced into the Legislative Council for a summary settlement of the claims to alienated Lands in the districts of this Presidency not subject to the operation of Act XI of 1852, under conditions appropriate to the laws and tenures existing in those districts.".

The Bill was read a first time and referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Inverarity, Tristram, Madhowrow V. Vinchoorkur, Juggonath Sunkersett and the Mover, to report after a month.

The Council was then adjourned till Wednesday, the 3rd September 1862, at 3 P.M.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

PUNISHMENT FOR OLD OFFENDERS.

To M. J. SHAW STEWART, Esq.,
Acting Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1402, dated the 25th April last, directing me to submit a report on the subject referred to in the para. 4 of the presentment of the Grand Jury at the last Criminal Sessions in which they observe that a more severe sentence than the Police Magistrates are now empowered to inflict is requisite in the case of hardened offenders, who have been so frequently committed to prison.

2. In reply I have the honor to transmit for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council the accompanying letters from Messrs. Oliver and Brown, whose opinions I invited on this subject. After a careful perusal of these communications I do not consider it is necessary for me to trouble His Excellency the Governor in Council with any lengthened observations in reference to the suggestion of the Grand Jury. My own experience as regards the class of offenders alluded to is much the same as my colleagues in the Magistracy, and the only remedy I can suggest for the evil complained of is that the Magistrates be empowered, as proposed by Mr. Oliver, to pass a sentence of two years' imprisonment in all cases of this kind should they consider it necessary for the ends of justice to do so.

3. I would at the same time respectfully observe that I do not think that much good can possibly result from a frequent recourse to corporal punishment in the case of these criminals.

4. Under all the circumstances I would strongly recommend that increased powers be conferred on the Police Magistrates to enable them to commit offenders of this description to prison for two years. I believe that this measure would be attended by good results, and there is no fear of the proposed powers bring improperly exercised should His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to accede to the present recommendation. I believe that Assistant Magistrates in the Mofussil have greater powers than those conferred upon them under the new Penal Code. I have, &c.,

WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, 3rd June 1862.

To William Crawford, Esq.,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Memo. No. 271 of 1862, dated 30th April 1862, which reached me on the 10th instant, with Mr. Acting Secretary Stewart's letter, dated 25th April last, and of its accompaniment,—a copy of the presentment of the Grand Jury at the last Sessions of the Supreme Court.

2. I have sent the offenders to the Supreme Court for trial, as suggested by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, but without attaining the object that appeared desirable.

3. On one occasion I sent a man for trial before the Supreme Court, who had been about twenty times in Jail, for more or less serious offences. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Of late years I have only known offenders to be sentenced to transportation for serious crimes, such as manslaughter, forgery, and the like, but not for continued minor offences.

4. In accordance with his Lordship's suggestion, I propose, henceforth, to send old offenders of a certain class to the Supreme Court for trial, and to take the liberty, after their conviction, of informing the presiding Judge of the fact of their being old offenders.

5. But I may mention that in my experience (of nearly ten years) many, if not most of those re-committed, have been convicted of thefts of the most petty description, and I believe in many cases those thefts were committed by the offenders, for the purpose of obtaining board and lodging gratis.

6. In cases of this kind, a Magistrate (I speak for myself) scarcely feels it advisable for the ends of justice, for the good of the public, or for the amendment of the convict, to award a long term of imprisonment.

7. The plan I usually adopt is, to caution the prisoner, that on the next conviction before me, he will most probably be flogged, and if convicted again within a year, the punishment of flogging is awarded; but in such cases it may, and does most likely happen that the offender commits his next depredation in the district of another Magistrate, who does not recognise him, I may observe that the punishment of flogging, which is contrary to the spirit of the present age, does not, in many cases, appear to have the effect of deterring hardened offenders from the commission of crime, and therefore it is a punishment rarely inflicted as the records will shew.

8. So many persons are brought before the Magistrates that they can only recognise the very hardened offenders; the executive Police officers attached to the Police Court are changed without any reference to the Magistrate, and the new comers fail to recognise old offenders.

9. The press of work has hitherto prevented the sending (as a rule) to the Jails, for enquiry as to the previous convictions, before passing sentence. I have lately had enquiry made after conviction before sentencing prisoners.

10. I think it would be advisable in some respects to give the Magistrates power to commit to jail for two years, in cases of theft and the like. They have this power under the Post Office and other Acts.

11. This would have the effect of protecting the public to a certain extent, as an old offender who might be glad to be housed and fed during the rainy season, would feel it irksome to be imprisoned for twenty-four months, and after his release, would probably endeavour to gain his livelihood in an honest manner, instead of by stealing; at all events, the public would be protected from his depredations for a considerable time, and he would, if in the House of Correction, have the opportunity of learning a trade, by which he could earn his livelihood, if so disposed. I have, &c.,

N. OLIVER,
Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, 21st May 1862.

To William Crawford, Esq.,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of copy of Mr. Acting Secretary Stewart's letter dated the 25th of April 1862, and of its accompaniment, being the presentment of the Grand Jury at the last Sessions of the Supreme Court, forwarded to me under your endorsement No. 271, dated the 30th ultimo, with a request that I will favour you with my opinion on the subject alluded to in Mr. Stewart's letter, viz., the great frequency with which some prisoners on the criminal side of the Jail have been committed.

2. This subject, it will be recollected, was brought to the notice of the Grand Jury by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice in his charge at the opening of the last Sessions of the Supreme Court; and, as a remedy, his Lordship suggested that in cases of petty theft, in which old and incorrigible offenders were accused, the Magistrates should, instead of disposing of those cases summarily, send them for trial at the Supreme Court with a view to the infliction of more severe punishment. The subject has been brought under the notice of Government by the Committee of Management of the House of Correction in their last annual report; and Government in reply to that report, enquired if some other modes of punishment could not be inflicted in regard to such hardened offenders.

3. I believe that the mode of dealing with old offenders charged with petty offences suggested by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice has occasionally been adopted by the Magistrates; but not always followed by the result desired. As, however his Lordship has been pleased, through the Grand Jury, to bring the subject to the notice of Government with a view to apply a remedy to the evil of re-committals, I shall not fail to adopt the course he has suggested on any suitable occasion.

4. With regard to other modes of punishment, I need not remark that there are but two punishments which Magistrate can lawfully order to be inflicted on the conviction of an offender of petty theft, viz., imprisonment and corporal punishment; the former being limited to six months and the latter to thirty stripes. From my own experience, I may state that, though old offenders are often imprisoned for the whole period authorised on conviction of a very petty theft, yet there seems a disposition to fix the punishment according to the nature of the offence, and hence probably the frequency of re-committals; for, if an old offender were imprisoned for six months on every occasion after the first conviction, the re-committals would in the course of a whole life of crime be necessarily limited in number.

5. Whipping is the only substitute for imprisonment, and even then severe corporal punishment has not, I fear, the effect of deterring hardened offenders from the commission of crime. According to my own experience, on several occasions, offenders have been whipped for the commission of petty thefts, and have within a few days been brought up and convicted of similar offences. In like manner it frequently happens that an old petty pilferer resumes his vocation on the day of his discharge from prison.

6. A considerable portion of old offenders here, who subsists entirely by their depredations, are not known to engage in the more heinous descriptions of crime, on conviction of which they would likely be transported or imprisoned for a lengthened period, but confine themselves to petty thefts, often so trifling that it would appear absurd to send them for trial to the Supreme Court. In illustration of this, I may mention one delinquent whose sole ambition seems to be to steal a fowl. For this offence he has several times suffered imprisonment as well as corporal punishment, but without apparently any deterring effect. It may be matter of doubt whether, in the case of so contemptible a depredation, it would be to the advantage of the common-wealth to be saddled with the expense of his long continued imprisonment.

7. The question of prison discipline, on which many theories exist, and on which much diversity of opinion has arisen, is not one on which I feel called upon to remark; but I believe that in the two prisons of Bombay, there are tread-wheels and other modes of labour approved as suitable for the punishment as well as for the reform of the criminal. I am not prepared to say that the numerous recommittals arise from the absence of the ordinary discipline enforced in prisons, as supposed by the Grand Jury, but it seems to me that in all large communities there is a criminal element which consists of persons hardened in crime, whose reformation is hopeless, and which cannot be altogether eradicated however severely the law may deal with the delinquents.

8. It is perhaps unnecessary to show that this criminal element universally exists. I would however, refer to the 9th para. of the report of the late Dr. Ogilvie, Acting Inspector General of Prisons, dated 24th September 1860, as shewing that the discipline of the Mofussil Jails was not so deterrent as to prevent the frequent recommittal of those persons he terms "Jail Birds."

9. With all the improvements in prison discipline introduced in England, the recommittals seem greater in proportion to the first committals than in India. In a work on the London and Chief Provincial Prisons by Mr. Hepworth Dixon, the author, in speaking of the Liverpool Borough Gaol, says: "The total commitments for the year were 6,769; and out of these not less than 2,624 had previously been in this identical prison, 139 had been upwards of twenty different times, and many, more than double that number. Several persons were pointed out who were in the Borough Gaol, more than *fifty* times each!" Similar passages may be found in the works on prison discipline by the Rev. J. Kingsmill, Chaplain of the Pentonville Prison, and the Rev. J. Field, Chaplain of the County Jail at Reading.

10. I am unable to suggest a remedy for the evil referred to other than that proposed by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice. Improved and rigorous prison discipline, with lengthened imprisonment of old offenders, may doubtless tend to reduce within narrower limits the criminal element, but, I am of opinion that, it cannot be entirely eradicated, and that recommittals to a considerable extent must necessarily occur. I have, &c.,

F. L. BROWN,
Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, 8th May 1862.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.—The Grand Jury having in their presentment of the 20th March 1862, called attention to the great number of recommittals of prisoners that take place in Bombay, the Senior Magistrate of Police was called on for a report upon the subject. This report he has now presented; and it is accompanied by letters from his colleagues Messrs. Oliver and Brown, in which they have severally given their opinions in detail on the point referred for report. Copies of these papers should be sent to the Judges of the High Court, with a request that they will favour Government with an expression of their opinion whether the provision in Section 75 of the Penal Code for inflicting the severest punishment short of death upon any person convicted a second time of any except the most trivial offences against property will not be sufficient to meet the evil complained of, provided the Magistrates are strict in committing old offenders for trial, or whether further legislation is in their opinion required. The correspondence may be placed in the Editors' Room.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS.

27th, August 1862.

Government Paper, five and a half, eleven and quarter per cent. premium.

Fives, four and a quarter premium.

Fours, seven discount.

Document Bills, two shillings and a penny.

Freight, deadweight, twenty shillings, Cotton, seventy shillings.

Interest on Loans, nine per cent.

Money market, increased demand.

Forty inch Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, six rupees and twelve annas.

Number forty Mule Twist, good second, per bundle, four rupees and fourteen annas.

PANDOO RUNG RAO was hanged in accordance with the sentence passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Cawnpore,—on Thursday morning, the 21st instant.

May all the enemies of the best Government India ever had, and all the slaughterers of helpless and innocent, men, women, and children, thus perish.—*Delhi Gazette, Aug.* 23.

THE COMET.—Wednesday night was showery in the early part of the evening, but about 10 P.M. it was perfectly clear—the milky way shining with unusual brilliancy. The Comet was then very conspicuous in the North of Boötes in about 15*h.* R. A. and 50° N. D. If we have rightly understood the correspondent of the local *Times* in yesterday's issue this seems to indicate *retrograde* motion, or in the contrary direction to the Comet of 1556, whose return has been so long expected. In 1556, it appeared in Libra, Virgo and Boötes with an *inclination* of about 32°; this one seems to have more than double that inclination; but we suppose there are no observations to be had here from which its path might be approximately computed. Even careful observations, with a sextant, of its distances from prominent stars in the neighbourhood, with the exact times at which they were taken, might be of use. The head is bright, large, and ill-defined, and the tail on Wednesday night was about 6° long.

LOCAL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Emeu*, Captain Rennoldson, which leaves our harbour this day at 9 A.M., for China &c. carries on board 1,069 chests of Malwa opium, and the following passengers:—

For Galle.—Mr. and Mrs. Hope.

For Shanghai.—Mr. S. M. Moses and two Native servants.

For Hongkong.—Mr. Veerjee Nanjee, and Mr. H. P. B. Baboo Mull.

WE notice that the health of the Town has not improved during the last week. The casualties from cholera are somewhat higher; while the deaths from fever have decreased. The total number of deaths during the past week amounts to 276 against 267 of the preceding week; and against 242, the average of the preceding ten years. The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

EUROPEANS:	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	9
INDO-EUROPEANS:	
Cholera	0
Fever	0
Other diseases	1
HINDOOS:	
Cholera	17
Small-pox	1
Fever	70
Other diseases	92
MUSSULMANS:	
Cholera	2
Small-pox	0
Fever	40
Other diseases	20
PARSEES:	
Cholera	0
Fever	7
Other diseases	5
JEWS:	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	1
NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	7
NEGRO-AFRICANS:	
Cholera	1
Other diseases	2
UNKNOWN RACE:	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	1

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	deaths.	mean.
Small-pox	2	2
Cholera	20	13
Measles	1	0
Fever	136	123
Nervous system	13	18
Respiratory system	20	25
Vascular system	3	1
Alimentary system	41	37
Cachexy	28	20

WE learn that the Governor General has made a liberal concession in favour of the widows of uncovenanted servants of government who are in receipt of mutiny pensions. In the event of their re-marriage, they are to be allowed to continue to draw half of the pension of which they were previously in receipt.—*Englishman, Aug.* 18.

DEEDS OF DARKNESS WILL COME TO LIGHT.—Murder will out, and so will most other evil practices. A letter from one, who *ought* to know, recently received by us, confirms certain whispers, surmises and rumours, that were prevalent when this land was blessed, or cursed, by the presence of the huge correspondent of the leviathan *Times*. The information communicated will account for much, at present perhaps obscure.

"Did I ever tell you that Russell of the *Times* was as much under Colonel Stirling's orders as your Printer is under yours. The Colonel is one of the Proprietors of the *Times*. The Duke, as you know, wanted us all to be paid up and dismissed, but that not being possible we were well abused and the *Times* being one of the conspirators, all our complaints have been burked or phoo-phooed. The said Colonel Stirling told his friends, that nothing was easier than repealing an Act of Parliament, and that the clauses in the India Bill, which protected us, could be repealed without any great difficulty. See you see, old Lord Clyde was merely playing out the Duke's game. His Military Secretary Colonel Stirling, as a Proprietor, made Russell obey orders, and the *Times* in London did the rest.

"My own idea is, that the European Mutiny was a deeply laid plan originating from London. The Horse Guards knew as well as possible that a row would take place if the bounty were refused, and it was refused accordingly."—*Delhi Gazette, Aug.* 23.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M. *28th August* 1862.

BROACH.—Cloudy S. W. Ther. 78.

BULSAR.—Fair, S. E. light.

KOLAPORE.—Slight rain S. W. light.

SURAT.—Drizzling and cloudy, W. S. W. moderate.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 438 MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 17th August 1862.

COACHING.				
Number of Passengers, 46,702.				
Amount	Rs.	23,159	13	1
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	22,239	7	11
Total...	Rs.	45,399	5	0

Corresponding Week last year. Open 350½ *Miles.*

COACHING.				
Number of Passengers, 35,377.				
Amount	Rs.	16,290	8	1
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	12,199	7	2
Total...	Rs.	28,489	15	1

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THIS place of amusement was opened last Wednesday night by Miss and Mr. Grattan in the comedy of "Still Waters run Deep." The piece and the acting of it were decidedly a hit; but the first portion of it could hardly be heard owing to the noise of a number of drunken Jacks who had located themselves in the Pit. Mr. Grattan most wisely dropped the curtains and refused to proceed until order had been restored. A visit of some of these gentry to the Police Office would speedily quell such disturbances in the future. Miss Grattan's artistic and ladylike acting in the higher-walks of comedy are so well known that to dwell at any length on her rendering of Mrs. Sternhold would be superfluous. Suffice to say that everything that *art*, and excellent acting, could do for the part was done by this lady with perfect success. Mr. Grattan quite surprised us in plain John Mildmay: the character must be natural to him,—so correct was his conception of it. Many of the parts where strong feeling had to be deleniated, his style was perfect. Of the amateurs, all we need say, that they were well up and sustained their respective parts better than we have seen for some time, more especially Captain Hawkley and Mr. Potter. We do not mention Mrs. Mildmay, as we are not certain in what gender to style her, although we suspect her to be that of the masculine; if it is the deception was admirable. The last after piece, the Swiss Cottage, in which Miss Grattan sang most charmingly, and Mr. Grattan was particularly funny, gave the most unbounded satisfaction. The same Performance will be repeated on Saturday evening when we trust a well house will be the result.

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BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—THURSDAY, 28TH AUG.
(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

CAPTAIN SHALES' CASE.—The investigation of this case was resumed this afternoon at half-past two o'clock. Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, on behalf of Government, for the prosecution.

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Sangster, for the prisoner.

Major J. E. Swindley further examined by Mr. Dunbar,—I was a member of the Committee appointed on the 18th July to take over the defendant's account. We met on the morning of the 19th July and adjourned until the 22nd. The defendant did not attend the meeting on the 19th. I am not aware that the defendant was aware of the assembling of the Committee on the 19th. At the meeting of the 22nd, Mr. Malone produced a statement of account between the Paymaster and the Regiment. That was the first I knew of anything about the accounts. There was no balance handed over to the Committee. I am aware that the defendant retained possession of the cash after the removal of the office from his house. I heard about half-past three P.M. on the same day that the defendant had left Mhow. I think I heard from Mr. Malone first, and afterwards from two or three others.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble,—I do not consider that the defendant absconded from Mhow. After the defendant's sentence was communicated to him, it was well known to myself and others that it was his intention to proceed to England at the earliest opportunity. He made no secret to me of such intention. I heard that he left Mhow in the mail cart. I think the attending of the defendant at the Committee was optional. He ceased to be a regimental officer as soon as his sentence was read. The defendant remained at Mhow three or four days after his sentence had been officially communicated to him. All I know of the alleged deficiencies in the defendant's account is derived from the statement of defendant's account laid before the Committee by Mr. Malone. I have not attempted to verify that statement. The Committee were satisfied with Mr. Malone's statement. The correctness of that statement depends upon Mr. Malone's knowledge of the accounts. I presume that in preparing that statement, Mr. Malone had the assistance of his clerks. We took the statement on Mr. Malone's word. I did not examine the account; we took it on Mr. Malone's statement, which, we presume, was made out from the office books. The mess and tradesmen's bills had been regularly paid up to June by the defendant. In the month of April, the transfer of the Mess and Wine fund was made over to me, and the whole of the balance which had been in the hands of the defendant as Paymaster were made over to me as Mess President in consequence of the War Office Order. I opened an account for the Mess and Wine Fund at the Oriental Bank at Bombay, and the defendant transferred at my request from his account with that Bank to the account thus opened the sum I wanted to remit. It was generally known amongst the officers that the defendant kept an account in the Oriental Bank; and officers frequently availed themselves of the accommodation which the defendant was able to give them through that Bank. Ardaseer Framjee is a tradesman who accompanies the Regiment and occasionally supplies beer to the mess. On the 18th, Mr. Malone gave as a reason why the tradesmen's bills were not paid that day, that there was to be an adjustment in the Divisional Pay Office on the 19th. This Mr. Malone said he had heard from the defendant. The Paymaster is obliged to make large advances from the funds in his hands sometimes on account of contingents. Sometimes it is a considerable time before such advances are recovered. I have occasionally acted as Paymaster. I know the defendant has been thirty-two years in the service. He was Paymaster of the King's Dragoon Guards, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, of the 9th Lancers, and Chief Paymaster of the Turkish Contingent, and for three and a half years Paymaster 6th Dragoons. I never heard that shortly before the defendant left Mhow, he was going about pleading poverty.

Re-examined by Mr. Dunbar,—I heard that the defendant left Mhow indebted to the Trumpet Major and something about a bill returned to the Master Tailor; when I spoke to Mr. Malone on the 18th about the delay in the payment of the bills, he showed me two or three chits from the defendant. Although the fund was transferred to me in the month of April, yet the tradesmen's bills were paid by the Paymaster out of the money which was stopped monthly. The fund transferred to me had nothing to do with these bills. I had personal knowledge of that portion of Mr. Malone's statement with regard to the amount of the mess and wine accounts due. At the time the defendant told me he was about to leave Mhow, I was totally ignorant as to the state of the accounts. I think it was necessary for the defendant before he left to close his accounts and give over the balance; but he left Mhow without doing either.

Major Winckworth Scott examined by Mr. Dunbar.—I was Divisional Paymaster of the Mhow Division of the Army until the abolition of the Pay office. I remained at Mhow to adjust the Divisional accounts of June in July.

As the examination of this witness related to accounts, and as his books were not forthcoming this day, the investigation was adjourned until Saturday next at two P.M.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

THE following amended Bill, which it is intended to introduce into the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, is, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, published for general information:—

A Bill for the Registry of Vessels and Levy of Pilotage Fees on the River Indus.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the Registry of Vessels plying on the River Indus and its Tidal Channels, within the Province of Sind, and for the establishment of competent Pilots at certain places on the same and for the levying of certain Fees in respect of the said Registry of Vessels, and the said establishment of Pilots: And whereas it is expedient to indemnify certain Officers in respect of certain acts done by them, in pursuance of the orders of the Commissioner in Sind, regarding the levying of fees on account of the Registry of Vessels, and the Pilot Establishment on the River Indus and its Tidal Channels aforesaid: It is enacted as follows:—

I. *Vessels to be marked or branded with a number assigned for the same.*—From the date of the passing of this Act, every Vessel plying on the River Indus and its Tidal Channels, within the province of Sind, shall be marked or branded with a Number assigned for the same, by an Officer authorised to make such Registry as is hereinafter mentioned, and also with the amount of burden of the same, and with a letter indicating the place where the same has been registered.

II. *The Name, Number, Burden, &c. to be registered.*—The name and number of every such Vessel plying as aforesaid, and her burden, and also the name or names of the owner or owners thereof, shall be registered in a book to be kept for that purpose by a person authorised to make such Registry; and whenever any change shall take place in the burden of such Vessel plying as aforesaid, or in the name or names of the owner thereof, such Registry shall be made again.

III. *Owners of Vessels to make application for Registration.*—The owner or owners of every such Vessel plying as aforesaid, shall, if the same have not been already registered before the passing of this Act, apply to the person authorised to make such Registry in respect of the same, in order to have such Registry made, or in order to have such Registry made again as aforesaid.

IV. *A renewed Certificate to be obtained in the event of Certificate being lost.*—The owner or owners of every such Vessel plying as aforesaid shall apply for, and obtain a Certificate of Registry as aforesaid; and in the case of any Certificate being lost or destroyed a renewed Certificate may be obtained in the same manner, and on the payment of the Fees hereinafter mentioned.

V. *Amount of Fees for Registration.*—The owner or owners of all such Vessels plying as aforesaid, on being registered as aforesaid, shall pay to the person or persons authorised to make such Registry, a fee according to the rates below set forth: that is to say—

For each Certificate of Registry for a Vessel not exceeding 4 tons' register burden per annum .... 1 Rupee.
For each Certificate for a Vessel exceeding 4 tons' register burden, and not exceeding 20 tons' register burden per annum ...... 5 Rupees.
For each Certificate for a Vessel exceeding 20 tons' register burden, and not exceeding 80 tons' register burden per annum... 7 Rupees.
And for each Certificate for a vessel exceeding 80 tons' register burden, for each ton in excess, in addition to a Fee of 7 Rs. per annum........ 2 Annas.

VI. *Certificate of Registration to be produced on demand.*—The owner or owners, or Commander of every such Vessel plying as aforesaid, shall produce on demand thereof by any public officer entitled to demand the same, the Certificate so directed to be applied for and obtained in respect of such vessel plying aforesaid.

VII. *Penalty for infringement of the provisions of this Act.*—In any such Vessel plying as aforesaid shall not be so marked or branded, in all respects as hereinbefore directed; or in case any such vessel plying as aforesaid, shall not be furnished with such certificate as hereinbefore specified; or in case the owner or owners of any such vessel plying as aforesaid shall not produce such Certificate on demand thereof, as hereinbefore directed, the owner or owners of any such vessel plying as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine of ten times the amount of the fees payable annually, in respect of the certificate of Registry of such vessel; which fine may be recovered on conviction before any Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or persons exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the province of Sind, by sale of such vessel, her furniture, ammunition, tackle and apparel; and such fine shall be payable as often as the owner or owners, or Commander of any such vessel plying as aforesaid, shall make such default as aforesaid, provided every such subsequent default be made after expiration of one month from the date of the last conviction.

VIII. *Fees how applied.*—The Moneys realized by the levying of fees and fines as aforesaid shall be expended in removing obstructions from the channels of the River Indus, and in such other ways as may best conduce to render the navigation of the said River more easy and secure.

IX. *Establishment of Pilots and Pilot Boats to be maintained at or in the vicinity of the village of Khetty.*—There shall be maintained such Establishment of Pilots and of Pilot Boats, and at such place or places at, or in the vicinity of the village of Khetty, near the mouths of the River Indus, as the Commissioner in Sind may, from time to time, direct by any such rule as he is hereinafter authorised to make.

X. *Fee for Vessels piloted.*—The Commander of every Vessel passing through the Hujamree or the Keddyware mouths of the River Indus shall pay to such person as may be authorised to receive the same, a fee according to the rates below set forth; and, in consideration thereof, the Commander aforesaid shall be entitled to receive the services of one of the Pilots aforesaid in piloting the said vessel throughout the said passage; that is to say—

For every Steamer of whatever burden ...... 5 Rupees.
For every other Vessel exceeding 10 tons' burden .... 1 Rupee.
For every Vessel not exceeding 10 tons' burden........ 8 Annas.

XI. *Establishment of Pilots and Pilot Boats to be maintained at the Hujamree and Keddywaree mouths of the River Indus.*—During that portion of the year in which the passage of Vessels through the Hujamree and Keddywaree mouths of the River Indus is impeded—that is to say, between the first day of June and the first day of November, there shall be maintained such Establishments of Pilots and Pilot Boats, and at such place or places on the Tidal Channels between the port of Ghizree and the River Indus as the Commissioner in Sind may, from time to time, direct by any such rule as he is hereinafter authorised to make.

XII. *Fees for Vessels piloted through the Channels aforesaid.*—The Commander of every Vessel passing through any of the Tidal Channels aforesaid during the portion of the year aforesaid, shall pay to such person as may be authorised to receive the same, a fee according to the rates set forth in Section X. of this Act; and in consideration thereof, the Commander aforesaid shall be entitled to receive the services of one of the Pilots aforesaid in piloting the said Vessel throughout the said passage.

XIII. *Penalty for non-payment of Fees.*—In case the Commander of any such Vessel as aforesaid shall refuse or neglect to pay to the Officer authorised to receive the same, the fee payable in respect of the pilotage of such Vessel, such Commander shall be subject to a fine of ten times the amount of the said fee; and such fine may be recovered on conviction before any Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or person exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the province of Sind, by sale of such Vessel, her furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel.

XIV. *Expenditure of Fees and Fines realised.*—The Moneys realized by the levying of fees for pilotage and of fines for non-payment of the same, shall be expended in the maintenance of the Establishment of Pilots and Pilot Boats aforesaid, and in the erection and maintenance of Beacons, and in such other way as may best conduce to the safe passage of Vessels through the mouths of the River Indus and the Tidal Channels aforesaid.

XV. *Account to be kept of all Moneys received and expended.*—An account shall be kept of all Moneys received and expended under the provisions of this Act; and a state of the same shall be published every year in the *Government Gazette*.

XVI. *Commissioner in Sind to appoint persons and to suspend the same, and to make and alter such Rules as may be necessary.*—It shall be lawful for the Commissioner in Sind, from time to time, to appoint such person or persons, and to suspend and remove the same, and to make such rules, and to alter and cancel the same, as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act; provided that all such rules, and all appointments of persons empowered to register Vessels, and to receive Fees under this Act, shall be notified in the *Government Gazette*.

XVII. *Indemnification of persons acting under the authority of the Commissioner in Sind as regards levying of Fees, &c.*—All persons acting under the authority of the Commissioner in Sind are hereby indemnified, freed, and discharged from and against all actions, suits, prosecutions, and penalties whatsoever, for, or on account, or in respect of all, or any Acts, matters, and things whatsoever done, ordered, directed, or authorised by any of them, in respect to the levying of Fees on account of the Registry of Vessels, and on account of the Pilotage of Vessels on the River Indus and its Tidal Channels aforesaid; so only, and provided that such acts, matters, and things shall have been done, ordered, directed, or authorised *bonâ fide*, and in accordance with, and under the authority of the Rules for the Registry of Vessels issued by the Commissioner in Sind, on the 20th day of December 1861, and notified in the *Government Gazette*, on the 2nd day of January 1862, and in accordance with, and under the authority of the Rules for the Pilotage Establishment for the mouths of the Indus, issued by the Commissioner in Sind on the 27th day of November 1861, and notified in the *Government Gazette*, on the 12th day of December 1861, or in accordance with or under the authority of any other Rules for the levy of Pilotage fees heretofore issued by the Commissioner in Sind with the sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

XVIII. *Interpretation of the term "vessel."*—The word "Vessel," in this Act, should not include a Barge or Flat towed by a steamer, and plying in no other manner. It shall not be necessary to register such Barge or Flat, nor shall any fee be levied in respect of the pilotage thereof.

XIX. *Commencement of Act.*—This Act shall come into operation on the day of 1862.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It having been found necessary to raise funds for the Conservancy of the River Indus, a set of Rules for the Registry of Vessels and levying of Fees was issued by the Commissioner in Sind on the 20th December 1861, and notified in the *Government Gazette* of the 2nd January 1862.

2. In the year 1849 a Pilot Establishment was instituted at the mouths of the Indus, and fees have ever since been levied on all vessels passing through them. A set of rules for this Pilot Establishment was issued by the Commissioner in Sind on the 27th November 1861, and notified in the *Government Gazette* on the 12th December 1861.

3. The necessity of providing funds for the Conservancy of the River and of maintaining a Pilot Establishment at its mouths still exists, and it appears desirable that the Rules regulating the Registry of Vessels and the levy of Pilotage Fees should have the force of Law, and that Officers should be indemnified for acts heretofore done in accordance with such Rules, but without the authority of any law.

4. The present Act has been drawn up to secure these objects. It provides for the levy of registration fees and for expending the same on the Conservancy of the River. It provides a Scale of Pilotage Fees (the same as has existed from 1849 to 1861) on all Vessels passing through the mouths of the Indus; and enacts that the same be devoted to the maintenance of the Pilotage Establishment and the erection and maintenance of Beacons to mark the Channels. It is believed that the Funds which will be realised under this Act will be no more than sufficient to defray the Conservancy and Pilotage expenses.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
L. H. BAYLEY,
Deputy Secretary to Government.
Poona, 25th August 1862.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—PLEA SIDE.
List of Causes for trial this day.

27. J. M. Maclean and another *vs.* David Sasoon and others. (Part heard.)
29. Visram Ambaidass *vs.* Mungesh Pandoorung.
30. Nowrojee Merwanjee *vs.* Ramchunder Dada Naique.
31. Ghellabhoy Puddumsey and others *vs.* Mahanundram Ramjeedass.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NEW LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION TO THE PORTS ON THE EAST COAST OF THE BAY OF BENGAL AND SINGAPORE.

From CAPTAIN J. G. REDDIE, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department, to E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(No. 391, dated Fort William, the 8th August 1862.)

SIR,—I am directed to state, for your information, that, under the orders of the Governor General in Council, a Contract has been concluded with the Agents of the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, for running Lines of Steam communication, as specified in the margin, to the Ports on the East Coast of the Bay of Bengal and Singapore.

LINE I. Calcutta to Rangoon direct once a month (leaving 24 hours after the receipt of the Home Mails *viâ* Bombay, usually arriving about the 5th of each month) thence to Kaligouk, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.

LINE II. By a branch Steamer once a month from Rangoon to Moulmein and Port Blair in connection with Line No. I., and leaving Rangoon within 12 hours of the arrival of the Steamer from Calcutta, returning from Port Blair to Moulmein and from thence to Rangoon direct.

LINE III. Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab, Rangoon, Moulmein on the 1st and 16th of each month, calling *en route* on the return voyage (as required) at Kyouk Phyoo and Sandoway. (It will be optional with the Company hereafter to connect Chittagong with all the other Ports by running a small Steamer thither from Akyab instead of by the larger Steamer calling there on going and returning as now proposed.

2. I am desired to remark that Line No. 3, between Calcutta and Moulmein, calling at Chittagong, Akyab, Rangoon, Kyouk Phyoo, and Sandoway, and leaving this Port on the 1st and 16th of each month, is intended to supersede the bi-monthly Mail Line, now running between Calcutta and Moulmein, by the Vessels of the same Company, the Contract for which will shortly expire.

3. The date fixed for the commencement of the respective Lines is the 1st proximo; but owing to a difficulty experienced by the Company in the provision of suitable Vessels by that date for the performance of the service between Calcutta and Singapore, His Excellency in Council, in respect to that line, has been pleased to to sanction till the 1st February 1863, the substitution of a six-weekly communication for the monthly service provided for in the Official Contract.

4. The fixed rates for Government freight an passage, conveyance of specie, &c., &c., on the three Lines, respectively, are shewn in the Statement accompanying herewith.

INDIAN.

LAHORE.

A COMET was visible vast night. It is situated near "the Little Bear" and South West, of the North Star. —*Chronicle, Aug. 20.*

WE are glad to hear that the Agricultural prospects of the Babee Doab continue first rate. Cotton is being sparingly bought owing to the difficulty of obtaining carriage at this season of the year, and the greater difficulty of freight on the Sutlej and Chenab.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

MAJOR FINCH, 31st Native Infantry, is appointed to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Paton as Brigade-Major at Agra.—*Mofussilite, Aug. 22.*

We learn that Captain E. C. T. Williams, Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Rookee, has been appointed to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Goodwyn, as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works' Department. Our informant does not mention who is to succeed Captain Williams. The selection of an officer for such a responsible position must be attended with considerable difficulty. To the necessary attainments in professional knowledge, the additional qualifications of temper, tact, and sound common sense have to be sought for, and these are rarely found combined in the same individual.

The Roorkee College, as the only school for Civil Engineering in the North-West Provinces, is an institution of considerable importance and with the best of superintendence is hardly capable of meeting the demands of the public service for properly trained and educated Engineers. The Government, perhaps, is aware how much, in this matter, depends on the popularity of the Principal in attracting students of the higher class of the College, and how seriously the interests of the service have suffered since Lieut.-Colonel Maclagan left Roorkee for his present appointment. There is no disguising the fact that at the present time applications to study in Civil Engineering are not so numerous as they were in the time of Captain Williams's predecessor. We trust therefore that Government may be more fortunate in their next choice of a Principal, who may restore the College to its pristine popularity.—*Id.*

No rain yet, but heavy clouds continue occasionally to pass over.

We much regret we have not so good an account to give of the 35th regiment. On Wednesday, five men died, four by cholera one by fever. On Thursday two by cholera, the one after only four, the other six hours' illness.

We may remark that, all these cases of cholera have occurred among the men at Secundra. The detachment that lies across the river has been quite free from the epidemic for some time. One would imagine that, under the circumstances, common sense dictates the advisability of sending the *whoe regiment* the other side of the river. But instead of that, the detachment at Secundra, yesterday morning marched only a few miles down the Muttra road!—*Delhi Gazette, August* 23.

MADRAS.

WE are at length in a position to inform our readers, that there is every prospect of the steamers of the Messageries Imperiales commencing running by the end of October or beginning of November next. The arrangements at first intended by the Company have been changed, and instead of a line from Calcutta to Suez being the first established, the main line from China and Saigon to Suez will commence running simultaneously with an auxiliary line from Calcutta to Galle. The steamers on the main line, are, we have been assured by a gentleman who has inspected them, fully, equal to, if not superior, in point of size and comfort to those of the P. and O. Company. The saloons are large and elegant, the bed cabins thoroughly ventilated according to the latest improvements, and no exertion will doubtless be spared in regard to the *cuisine* to render the line a favorite one. The first steamer appointed to run from Calcutta to Galle and vice versa touching at Madras and Pondicherry, will be as a temporary measure the *Herimenthe* of 1600 tons formerly on the South American line of this Company. She will be replaced in due course by a steamer now being specially built for the service.

We wish we could congratulate the public on the prospect of a reduction of fares, but we fear this will be nearly the same as those of the P. and O. Company, although nothing is yet positively known on the subject. A perfectly unfounded rumour gained credence some time ago that the Messageries Imperiales were to run their steamers under a mysterious arrangement with the P. and O. Company. Nothing of the kind we are assured is the case. Each Company is perfectly independent of the other, and the establishments of each at the different ports of call are entirely separate and distinct. It will be obvious that it would be bad policy on the part of either Company to commence an opposition to the other at the expense of its shareholders solely to benefit the public. There is room for both, and our French friends will, we are sure, attract to themselves a fair share of public support, by superiority, by their well known skill in all that relates to providing creature comforts, and polite attention to the wants of passengers. It is not unlikely that married couples at any rate will find a considerable advantage in regard to fares, if we are correctly informed as to the arrangements of the cabins. The agency at Madras will be conducted by Messrs. Lecot and Co., who have already constructed a neat office on the beach overlooking the pier. An agent for Pondicherry has arrived from France and we trust soon to announce the arrival of the first steamer which was to have left Marseilles in July and will probably touch at Galle. —*Times, Aug.* 19.

COTTON.

SIR,—With reference to the editorial that appeared in your paper of the 13th instant, on the subject of my letter, and sample of religious cotton, I beg to state that the plant is not foreign as you suppose, but indigenous to this country. It is popularly termed religious cotton, and I believe has never been cultivated on a large scale for commercial purposes. It is more frequently found growing in the vicinity of Hindoo temples, and in flower gardens attached to them, as an ornamental plant, in consequence of its dark red flowers, from which, as well as from the color of the plant, derives the Tamil name. 'Shemparatie," literally "red cotton." Dr. Royle in his work on cotton, at pages 144 and 152 terms it Gossypium Arboreum, and what the Doctor calls Religious cotton at page 138 is explained at page 150. The same plant in that useful book, "Balfour's Cyclopædia" is given under the name of Gossypium Nigrum ("Black cotton) at page 922. With reference to the information you ask about the Brazil cotton, I beg to state that the plants received irrigation during infancy only, and that the cotton was freed from seed by the common hand *Churka.* I am sorry that at present I am not at liberty to make public other information on this subject, for reasons I cannot here assign, but any one really interested in the culture of cotton I should be happy to give all the information I possess on the subject.

I take this opportunity of placing at your disposal a report of the Chamber of Commerce on the various cotton samples submitted by me to the Agri-Horticultural Society's flower show in February last, for which I am indebted to the kindness of Dr. Hunter, as also a report of the Chamber on varieties of cotton I submitted for their opinion in May last.

Subsequent to this I forwarded a bag of 200 lbs., different kinds of cotton wool to the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, the report of which, when received, I shall have much pleasure in placing at your disposal. Had I been favored with the report of the Chamber on the samples of cotton submitted through the Agri-Horticultural Society earlier, I should have preserved in the subsequent samples Garden and Field culture separate; from not receiving the report I was led to believe, that the advantage was not commensurate to the trouble, and expense, attendant in preserving not only the varieties, but the Garden, and Field growths, of each variety separate, of which the Society complains in its subsequent report.—I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

JOHN SHORTT, M. D.,
Zillah Surgeon.
Chingleput, 16th August, 1862.

Extract from the report of Sub-Committee, Madras Chamber of Commerce upon certain Cotton samples.

Letter from Dr. Hunter with 25 samples of Cotton grown at Chingleput by Dr. Shortt, and exhibited lately by the Horticultural Society, who are requested to have the opinion and report of the Chamber on the samples. Dr. Hunter had seen the crops from which the samples were taken, and they appeared to be healthy and vigorous.

Resolved. That the samples generally are very satisfactory and argue well for the eventual introduction of exotic cotton into Southern India.

The samples have been examined in their classes, viz.

Class I.—Bourbon Seed cotton numbered 1 and 2 being six samples in the Pod, in the seed, and cleaned.

Of these a cleaned sample of No. 1 is of very good color, but rather uneven in staple, it is still a very fine sample, similar cotton lately sold for 12¾d. in the London market. Also a cleaned sample of No. 2 Field grown a most satisfactory sample superior to any usually in the market and valuable as a specimen from its having been grown by field culture.

Class 2.—New Orleans Seed Cotton. Six samples numbered 3 and 4, in seed and cleaned. Of the cleaned samples only No. 3 is a very beautiful specimen, produced by garden culture. Another No. 4 the mode of culture of which is not specified, is also very good, and clean, and a good staple, can be classed in value with the middling Orleans of the English market.

Class 3. Six samples numbered 6 and 7 of Brazil seed cotton—Nos. 5, 6, and 7 furnish such a very good sample of cleaned cotton—No. 6 is field grown, and is superior to any other of the samples submitted by Dr. Hunter, the staple is excellent, and the specimen is a most promising one. New Orleans, is again shewn in sample No. 8 and the specimen is good, mode of culture unknown.

Tree cotton and other fancy kinds of no commercial value, are shown in specimens Nos. 9 to 13.

Bourbon cotton is again shewn in a sample No. 14 grown without culture of any kind at the village of Seedapagody should be "*Teeroopagoody*," a village 30 miles from Chingleput in the Conjeveram talook. The sample is very good and affords fresh evidence in the desired direction.

Chamber of Commerce,
Madras, 28th May, 1862.

To A. HUNTER, ESQ.,

SIR,—I have the honor by order of this Chamber to forward you an extract of the Report of its Sub-Committee appointed for the examination of certain samples of cotton, received from you on the 4th March 1862, and of others submitted for report. The report upon the samples submitted by you, it is hoped will be encouraging. As previously explained to you an earlier report could not be given.—I have, &c.

R. W. NORFOR,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce,
Madras, 28th May, 1862.

To J. SHORTT, ESQ. M. D.
Chingleput.

SIR,—I have the honor by direction of the Madras Chamber of Commerce to hand you accompanying an extract of the proceedings of its Committee upon cotton samples, and to express the high sense the Chamber entertains of your persevering exertions in the introduction of exotic cotton.

The information asked for by the Chamber, it will be glad to receive as soon as you can afford it.—I have, &c.,

R. W. NORFOR,
Secretary.

Extract from the Report of Sub-Committee Madras Chamber of Commerce upon certain cotton samples.

Read letter from J. Shortt, M.D. dated Chingleput, 30th April 1862, forwarding 3 samples, each 10lbs. of Brazil, Bourbon, and New Orleans seed cotton. Dr. Shortt in a subsequent letter dated 4th May 1862, says that the samples are of both garden and field culture, and a cultivation statement accompanying his first letter gives the produce of each growth under field and garden culture.

Resolved.—That the three specimens are worthy of every praise, particularly that produced from New Orleans seed. It is to be regretted that the Field and garden growths should have been mixed, as the sample of New Orleans goes far to prove the possibility of the introduction of that variety into the Chingleput District by field culture.

The Committee cannot but compliment Dr. Shortt upon the successful result of his experiments and in furtherance of the ultimate object of them they would desire to know as exactly as possible the nature of the soil on which the Field culture has been carried on, and what extent of similar land is available in the district, and an idea of the cost of the cotton per candy.

(True copies.)
JOHN SHORTT, M. D.,
Zillah Surgeon.
Chingleput, 16th Aug. 1862.—*Id.*

INDIAN PRESS.

THE RECENT POSTINGS.
(*From the Englishman, Aug.* 16.)

WE would make a few remarks with reference to the nomination and postings of a certain class of officers to the twelve new Cavalry and Infantry regiments just added to the British line, and formed from the European materials of the late East India Company's armies. What we have to say refers to a very gallant and deserving class of men, whose claims upon the Government and their country, have always received our warm advocacy and whom therefore we cannot be suspected of disparaging. This class of officers have one and all risen from the ranks by their own gallantry and good conduct, and being comparatively few in number, and "unattached," they have been left nowhere in the amalgamation, have been thrown out of employ, and have borne their fall with exemplary resignation. Government and the Commander-in-Chief have not, however, forgotten the services and claims of these officers; and, the moment it was thought that provision could be made for them the opportunity has not been lost. In looking through the list of Paymasters posted to the twelve new regiments, we find that, with one exception, they are all of the class referred to above; and, in our opinion, their selection for the employment assigned to them is a thorough and total mistake. We cannot understand how these officers can be held, generally, eligible for regimental paymasterships; but we know of several reasons and very strong ones too, why regimental paymasters should not be selected from them, as a body. Their antecedents can scarcely have qualified them for the duties assigned to them; and unless our knowledge of human nature and military matters go for nothing, it will be found that their employment as paymasters is a mistake, and will, in not a few cases, turn out to their disadvantage, and do no good to any one else. The authorities, in this case, certainly do not seem to have been anxious to get right men for the vacant places; and we can only assume that, perplexed to know what to do with men who deserve much, and for whom so little could be done, they caught at the opportunity of these vacant paymasterships to provide for a number of excellent and meritorious servants. We need not here recapitulate the qualifications indispensable to constitute an eligible paymaster; but we may observe incidentally that, as there are large classes of excellent and deserving men, from whom we would not select individuals to fill offices to the duties of which they were quite unaccustomed; so in this case, we would, as a general rule, have provided for the officers in question, otherwise than by conferring upon them the paymasterships of regiments. There may be officers amongst them who could be made into very excellent bankers, or treasurers, to-morrow; but as a class, their selection for the appointments in question must be a mistake.

NATIVE CLOTHING.
(*From the Hurkaru, August* 16.)

SANGUINE men are eagerly awaiting the arrival of a social and political millennium for India, when the ryot and the planter, the covenanted and the uncovenanted, young Bengal and the English gentlemen shall lie down (? sit up) together; when the *Englishman* and the *Hurkaru* shall exchange telegraphic news; when cotton shall abound, contracts be loyally carried out, roads be something more than a name, and railroads be completed; when the omlah shall refuse bribes, the witness abstain from perjury, and law and justice become synonymous; when the *khansamah* shall cease to cheat, the *dhobee* to tear the clothes, the *bearer* to lie and plunder. These are all consummations devoutly to be wished for if not very trustfully expected. Whilst we are in the mood for hoping we should like to add one other item to the catalogue of our longings for this empire. We should be glad could we behold in the future, any hope for decency in the way of the clothing of the natives. Such may appear to some a comparatively small matter, but if rightly considered it will be found not unworthy the attention of our Indian regenerators. Of little things the social condition of a nation is composed, and progress is often shown by the merest trifles. The substitution of gas for oil, in lighting the streets of London; the change from watchmen to policemen in the same town; the establishment of ragged schools and of baths and wash-houses for the poor, and the abandonment by gentlemen of swords and hair powder, are not less indicative, not less component parts of an improved state of civilization than the Reform Bill or Catholic Emancipation Act. To the mere superficial philosopher, signs and symbols may seem to be as unimportant as the blue and green colours worn by the rival factions in the circus of ancient Rome, but he whose glance pierces to beneath the surface, judges differently. He sees that such re-act with considerable power, and exercise a very strong influence on the unthinking mass, ever easily led through aught which appeals to the senses. This being the case, no one can pronounce unimportant, that which is one of the outward distinctions between civilized and uncivilized man. The savage on forsaking his barbarous mode of life, as one of the first steps adopts a more ample style of dress. So much is this the case, that the different stages of civilization, might almost be indicated by a progressive increase of clothing. Indeed it is generally considered, that when the term "naked savage" has been employed, the power of the English language to express a contemptible degree of barbarism, has been utterly exhausted.

From some investigations recently made, regarding the countries from which a supply of rags for the manufacture of paper could be obtained, it appeared that India with its 180,000,000 of inhabitants contributed next to nothing. The causes alleged were, both that the majority of the natives use very little clothing, and that this little generally consisting of but a single piece of calico, is seldom discarded as long as it will hold together. The scanty habiliments we speak of become in some instances fine by degrees and beautifully less, until among the Hill men and others, it reaches the vanishing point, in a piece of dirty twisted rope like rag passed once round the waist and between the legs. This is all very well for the name of the thing, but as far as decency is concerned is not of much more use than the traditional fig leaf, or the celebrated full dress of the South Sea Islanders consisting, so the story runs, of a cocked hat and a pair of straps. We say nothing of the little boys and girls who may be met running about stark naked in every Indian village; in their case the requirements of modesty are met by extreme youth. Men in primeval purity ignored dress, and an attachment to it may after all be a prejudice. We neither gainsay the upholders of this doctrine, nor do we blame South Sea Islanders or Coolies *themselves.* We merely wish to urge, that on the opinion of the majority, does the regulating verdict of society depend, and such in the present corrupt age is in favour of concealing nakedness. Now nakedness in many parts of India, stalks unblishingly abroad, offending at every turn the eyes of pure English girls, brought up in a delicate and refined manner, and to whom often the sculptured works of art even have been a forbidden sight. Our mothers, wives, sisters, and the girls we hope to marry, day by day in their verandahs, as well as in their drives, rides and walks, have brought before their eyes men as nearly as possible in a state of nature. In this country, sights are common and not interfered with which England would at once be taken notice of by the police as offences against public morals. For instance, what can be more repulsive, more indecent than the appearance of the numerous faquirs so frequently to be met with, wandering about in nude and filthy sanctity. Habit does much, and reconciles us to many things, at first extremely abhorrent to our ideas. There are, however, few Englishmen who, on their first arrival in the East, are not disgusted in the extreme at the idea that English women have no choice but continually to see men with only a technical amount of clothing. Government does not consider it beneath its notice to issue regulations regarding what one of the London papers called "the great shoe question." Let it extend its care to public decency. If these naked savages entertain any objection to the first great symbol of civilization, well and good, do not let us interfere with them. Let them revel in their barbarism in the jungles and the hills; but do not permit them to invade trunk roads, English stations, or their neighbourhood. At Sydney there is, or was, a regulation according to which none of the aborigines were allowed to enter the town unless decently attired. Why should not some such order be issued in India? Why not let it be given out that any native found within a certain distance of any English station or trunk road, unless the requirements of modesty be satisfied shall be liable to punishment? At present modesty and decency, if they be aught beyond mere words, are daily outraged. There is no reason why such should continue to be the case. In the last Penal Code, fine or imprisonment is awarded to those who by gesture, speech, or action insult the religious prejudices of the natives. Surely the susceptibilities of English female modesty, are more worthy of the regard than the foolish unreasoning, but carefully protected aversion of a Mussulman to pork, or of a Hindoo to beef. Ever since the foundation of our power we have been pandering in every possible way to the childish whims, and sometimes the immoral proclivities of a degraded race; it is true that we pay some little consideration to the demands of, we will not say modesty, but that decency which is the property of all save the utterly savage and barbarous. A stigma now attaches to a large portion of our Indian fellow subjects. Let those educated natives who are real friends of progress give their support to any measure tending to introduce a new state of things. The practical philosopher and philanthropist would find in this subject a topic well worthy of his attention, though it is not impossible it may be derided as beneath the consideration of conceited Shakespeare spouting, Milton skimming, patent boot loving,—Young Bengal.

CONDITION OF THE RYOTS.
(*From the Poona Observer, August* 21.)

IT is rather lamentable to have to come to the conclusion that the present system of cultivation of land in almost every part of India is so vicious that scarcely any change could be made that would not be an improvement. It is for this reason, perhaps, as strongly as any other, that the government schemes for the sale of waste lands and for the redemption of the land-tax deserve every encouragement and support.

There is no room to doubt that the whole agricultural population of the country is bound head and heels by debt. The real proprietors of the soil are not the zemindars, nor the jagheerdars, nor the lumberdars, nor the ryots, but the money-lenders.

How the system originated is too obscure a subject for us to discuss. Possibly it may be owing to no other cause than the recklessness and want of economy which are the natural fruit of long oppression and poverty, and which by accustoming the peasantry to live from hand to mouth, without the slightest view for provision for the morrow, urge him to grasp at any opportunity of getting money by any means. The Marwaree offers it, and is accepted on his own terms. Money is wanted, and must be had; the end of the season is distant; and the cultivator takes the rupee, under an engagement to pay six for it at the end of a few months.

That any large proportion of this debt is ever fully redeemed, is highly improbable. Whatever the money-lender can get, he takes, and in most cases no doubt gets a great deal more than in justice and equity he ought to receive; but we cannot believe he often receives the whole of his debt. There are men who have got rich by such devices as this, who cannot calculate the amount of their wealth; nor if it be so could any accountant do it for them. It must be a matter of total uncertainty. Money has been lent to thousands and tens of thousands of peasants, at higher rates of interest than they can ever expect to pay; and the money-lender's profit is—just whatever he can get. This aggravates the evil, in two ways. First, it adds to the temptation of extravagance in the cultivator, the uncertainty of gambling; and secondly, it binds the millstone of debt round the necks of nearly the entire population, all their lives. Escape is quite hopeless. They are born in debt, they live in debt, and die in debt, leaving an inheritance of debt to their children.

What system of agriculture could thrive under this weight? And the prosperity of an agricultural system is no trifling or unimportant matter, for it is the basis of all other prosperity, of all commerce, all wealth, and all civilization. It is the one art absolutely indispensable to human life; and in exact proportion to the amount of its products, compared with the number of hands employed to produce them, is the surplus support available for all other pursuits. A people whose agriculture is poor, must be all agriculturists, and can have little commerce, and but little civilization; unless they bring their food from some other country.

Unfortunately there is but too much reason to suspect that there must be something in the British system of administration which fosters and encourages this horrible (for that is not at all too strong a word) state of things. It seems to be the great object of our government to protect the huge fungus growth of giant fortunes, extorted from the necessities of the poor. We speak only of results; the intermediate causes we have to wiser philosophers to penetrate. But the fact remains that under our sway extortion has grown to a portentous magnitude, and lies huge and deadly, covering many a rood, and desolating the fair provinces of India with its blighting presence.

One cause of the evil however is asserted with great appearance of reason to be the obligation to pay land-tax in specie. This has to be procured at any risk by pay day; and sometimes in order to procure it, the cultivator is obliged to borrow it at ruinous interest.

Any how, since this huge civil rides rampant under British dominion to an extent which it is appalling to contemplate, the rulers of the country cannot throw off all responsibility connected with it. If they did not virtually cause it, or the great increase of it (which last is highly probable), they must be held answerable for suffering it to continue, if they can prevent it.

That they can prevent it to a very great extent, we have little doubt; and earnestly recommend the subject to the attention of government. Where there is a will there is generally a way; and if the way is not apparent in this case, it is because the question has never yet been fairly and fully met. It has never yet, that we know of, been deliberately made the subject of consideration by the government of any presidency, how the evil of debt can be alleviated or put a stop to. We shall hardly be contradicted if we say that at any rate it is high time it should be carefully considered now.

The sting of the evil is the enormous and outrageous rate of interest exacted by these unconscionable cormorants. They will actually lend money at the rate of one anna a day interest, to the rupee. To state this is to proclaim the whole system as monstrous, atrocious, hideous, intolerable—no language can do justice to it, no indignation regard it with the disgust it deserves. Such proceedings should not be allowed to continue a single day. They are a reproach to the very name of the illustrious sovereign in whose reign such frightful deeds are perpetrated.

One of the wisest sages of all antiquity, being called on to legislate for his country, began his operations with a general absolution of all debts whatever. What may have been the exact condition of things which called for this remedy, is not clearly known; but the state of Attica in Solon's days can hardly have been much worse than the state of India now. As to the justice of the proceeding, we do not imagine that our friends the Marwarrees would have any ground of complaint whatever; indeed, we should witness with the profoundest satisfaction a general confiscation of their effects to the service of Her Majesty. Those who plunder others need not grumble when their own turn comes. Indeed without this additional measure of confiscation it is doubtful if the other remedy, the abolition of debt, would be successful; for the peasantry have long carried on their dealings with very little reference to our laws and our courts, and would probably disregard all proclamations and notices issuing from Bombay Castle, and pay their human vultures the accustomed dole, as before.

As however we do not expect the government of Bombay to adopt this admirable measure of reform all at once, we will content ourselves with recommending it to their most attentive and serious consideration; and meanwhile here is another suggestion. Why could not government turn money-lender, and itself make advances to the cultivator? The investment would be the best possible, for there is no difficulty whatever in obtaining payment with reasonable interest after the harvest for money advanced before it. If ever any money is got in hand by redemption of land-tax, or sale of land, here is a safe and useful mode of employing it. Great care however must be taken in selecting the agency for collection of debts, and notice should be promptly given that no native need apply.

If either of the schemes for obtaining European capitalists as settlers, mentioned at the outset of these remarks, comes to be carried into effect, it will probably lead to a partial remedy of this huge evil, for Europeans would advance small sums to the cultivator at comparatively reasonable rates, and could afford to do so because they would be in a position to enforce payment. For this reason among others we believe the measures in question likely to be highly beneficial.

THE FOUND CHILD.
(*From the Delhi Gazette, August* 16.)

THE alleged discovery of a European child, numbered among the family of a native boatman in the Punjab, has very naturally attracted much attention. It is not by any means beyond the range of probability that, during the horrors of the rebellion, a few poor little stray wanderers did find kind hearts that afforded them security and shelter in the midst of strife and bloodshed. Albeit the people of this continent at that time displayed a brutal ferocity unparalleled in the records of crime, we, for the sake of human nature, are not disposed to deny that, there may have been half a dozen exceptions, even among those who at the moment had an opportunity of adding one more to the long list of victims. It is not quite impossible that the cry of the innocent found an echo in the heart of a few, who were themselves mothers, or in whose hearts the Creator had permitted the spark of benevolence to lie smouldering, even although covered over with a huge mass of heathen or Mahomedan filth.

We have received communications on the subject from various quarters which satisfy us that, hopes have been raised by the circumstance. We cannot too strongly urge the folly of it. After all it is no more than mere conjecture, and should not be made the foundation on which to build hopes, against the realization of which there are nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand chances. But, while condemning the indulgence of expectations extremely liable to disappointment, the very uncertainty in the matter of the Punjab child incites us to recommend the offer by the authorities of a reward to all who will bring in, or give information, relating to the children of Europeans or other Christians, who strayed during the rebellion.

We have been informed of a case at Delhi similar to the one in the Punjab that has attracted so much notice. There is a girl there also, concerning whom there exists much doubt and conjecture. She, with her reputed native mother, were supported by the Relief Fund during the famine of 1861. At that time she was very sickly, and, of course, very dirty, and exhibited but very few traces of being anything more than what her protectors wished her to appear. Her age at that period was supposed to be seven or eight years. The color of her air which is auburn, and of her eyes, which are blue, first attracted the notice of the Missionary, Mr. Broadway. His wife, with the natural instinct of a kind heart, felt an immediate and deep interest in the little creature to whom she extended her protection. Mr. Broadway found that the child had been *dyed* a dirty copper color by a mixture composed principally of *henna.* She took, without the slightest difficulty, to the *spoon* in eating, and to English ways in general even the language she has picked up with remarkable facility. And yet there are doubts and difficulties in the way. The Deputy Commissioner of the Delhi Division has taken much pains in the matter, but he finds he cannot interfere in the business beyond a certain point. He cannot legally force the child away from the woman (a Mahomedan) who claims her, but is endeavouring to persuade her to leave her in her present abode. All who have seen the child pronounce her of pure blood, but of course that will not be deemed sufficient for the interference of the authorities. The authorities themselves express their private conviction of her being of European parentage.

If the child is given back to the Mahomedan woman, who has not displayed any very great *affectionate* craving for her, it is not difficult to surmise her probable fate. The persistency with which the woman claims her shews that. Is the government, or the public, not liberal enough to make an offer of money sufficient to tempt the reputed mother's cupidity? There are other signs that we are not at liberty to mention which go far to prove the child is not a native, and yet, our informant says, it is feared she will have to be given up. If she be given up it is the sacred duty of the Government to carefully watch her career. A periodical presentation should be insisted on.

We have been favored by the receipt of the following remarks on the Punjaub child, from one capable of forming an opinion.

"In your No. of the 9th August you copy from the *Bombay Gazette* an account of what you, with great propriety, call an odd circumstance.

Mr. Dodd, the Deputy Magistrate of Sehwan, observed, or had brought to his notice, that the wife of a boatman who had recently arrived from Ferozepore, had with her two girls, the younger of whom was apparently of English origin.

He consulted three Medical officers, and in their published depositions they agree in thinking the child a European, unfortunately they do not give their reasons as well as the result, and it would be exceedingly interesting if these officers could be persuaded to publish a full statement of all they observed. The first Medical officer merely says, he had the two children stripped and medically examined, and was of opinion that the younger was of European origin, that is to say he goes entirely on the colour of the skin of the body being that of a European child.

The Civil Surgeon of Hyderabad says, he formed his opinion from the colour of her hair, her eyes, complexion, the formation of her cheek bones, the tone of her voice, and her appearance in general. He adds, the arrangement of her teeth is not usually seen in natives.

Her eyes are, I presume, blue, her hair light, and her complexion red and white, but I cannot guess what is meant by the formation of her cheek bones.

A non-professional friend suggests that, natives generally have high cheek bones, but I as a Scotchman without a single cross of English far less dark blood, most strongly protest against high cheek bones being taken as a proof of my Hindustani origin.

Besides this, it is not a fact that natives really have high cheek bones. An adult native being generally thinner and less muscular than an adult European, his cheek bones may appear more prominent but in examining skulls of natives and Europeans it will, I think, be found that the latter have the more prominent cheek bones. Of the tones of the voice I am not well qualified to give an opinion, though, I believe, Europeans generally speak in a lower key than natives.

I am equally puzzled about the arrangement of the teeth, my eye can detect no great difference between teeth of a Hindoo and a European, similar for instance to the oblique teeth of the negro, but very possibly there is some difference. The third Medical officer merely expresses his general agreement with the second except that he more decidedly expresses his opinion that both parents must have been European, no doubt it is an exceedingly difficult subject, but the best tests I have noticed as indicating Hindustanee origin are the more arched eye-brows, the greater length of the native eyelash, and perhaps also eye, and the greater prominence of the native skull behind, in the occipital region.

It would be interesting if the girl was compared on these points with an undoubted English child of her own age.

The Deputy Collector has very properly referred to Ferozepore for evidence before deciding the case.

He suggests the child may have been lost in the mutinies.

As she is now nearly ten she must then have been under five years of age, and might possibly have forgotten her true mother, and fancies the boatman's wife (as she now does) to be her real parent.

But she can hardly have forgotten every word of the English language. In conversation she would almost certainly show some knowledge of English.

The case is in every respect most important and ought to be quickly as well as justly decided.

If the girl is really the boatman's daughter, and he is a respectable man, it would be great cruelty to take her from her parents and hand over to strangers. She would be far happier among her own people.

Even if she is really a European adopted by respectable natives, the propriety of taking her away is doubtful, unless she is to have some other home than a Government school.

On the other hand if there is the slightest reason to think she may be brought up as a prostitute, she ought to be taken away at once.

What is the general character? and what is the caste of the boatman? There are only a few castes and those well known who make prostitutes of their daughters, but never having been in the Punjaub I do not know the social habits of Punjabi boatmen.

In Hindustan they are a respectable class of men."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

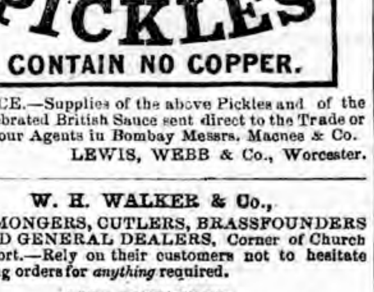
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New Cottage Pianofortes.

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DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
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CRAWFORD & Co.

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800 " " Madapollams.
1000 " " Jacconets.

A few Bales of Mule and Water Twist.

A quantity of Oilman Stores, comprising Sauces, Pickles, Jams and Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Paste, Mustard, &c.

A Small Iron Boiler with Safety Valves and Cocks attached.

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A handsome Albert Phaeton, painted lake relieved with white, fitted with both Shafts and Pole, a very fashionable Carriage.

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